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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1863. { NO. 44.

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...SALT.

...BEES making a visit at this place Sound, Onslow ...which will sell at the works two dollars ...Wilmington Market price, or he will ...it at the current market rates.

...as low a rate as it can possibly be ...parties likely to want it would do well to lay ...M. L. F. BEDD.

...32-3m*.

...by Weekly Journal of $10 and send ...

...Department North Carolina, ...Raleigh (Sibyla) ...

...

...

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863.

We have been shown two Twenties and one Ten Dollar counterfeit Confederate bill of the date of Sept. 2nd, 1861. The peculiarity of these bills is that they are very coarsely executed and unlike the genuine. The signatures are engraved. The vignette of the ten dollar bill is a groupe of Indians; that of the twenties is a woman with a globe.—These bills came from the enemy's lines near Newbern, and were put in circulation in Onslow county by a young man named Frederick [illegible], son of a man named DAVID SCOTT, who is now in the enemy's lines, and has been acting as pilot for the Yankees. We are not fully certain whether the younger Scott knew the character of these bills.

The genuine twenties of the issue of September 2nd, 1861, bear the imprint of New Orleans, have a comma after the word "Richmond." The counterfeit twenties [illegible] the word in the counterfeit is shaded, and [illegible] genuine. In the genuine tens the Indian [illegible] central vignette is as light [illegible] represent white persons. In the [illegible] are dark as negroes. It is proposed [illegible] issues of the 2nd September, [illegible] Confederate Government by the Southern [illegible] at New Orleans, are the best ex[illegible] of currency that the Confederacy [illegible] one will enable any person to [illegible] by the ignorance and bad appear[illegible] are sold by the yankees in [illegible] and put in circulation by the [illegible] Of course it is proper that our [illegible] guard.

[illegible] conscription law was [illegible] of a financial than a [illegible] For three hundred [illegible] can be exempted. Now [illegible] business and professional [illegible] amount of money, and conse[illegible] will be drafted. To them [illegible] amounts to very little, [illegible] laborer with a fami[illegible] quently we find that the [illegible] were composed of poor men [illegible] them Irish, who were [illegible] wives and families. They [illegible] three hundred dollars.

[illegible] that, save as a revenue [illegible] to prevent difficulty the [illegible] appropriated two millions and a [illegible] The Federal govern[illegible] a penny way, but will [illegible] the city. The example thus set will [illegible] followed. The wealthy will [illegible] to save the poor as well as them[illegible] The fact that the laborers [illegible] power to compel this course, [illegible] the example neglected. [illegible] be drawn out to prevent [illegible] in other purposes. One [illegible] to other rioters to be [illegible]

[illegible] morning about 11 o'clock, [illegible] three warehouses on Mr. [illegible] the depot of the W. & W. R. R. [illegible] stored in them. Two of [illegible] entirely burned, and the fire is [illegible] to the alarm a Steamer [illegible] and no doubt the fire originated [illegible] lighting loose about the [illegible] swing from almost one [illegible]

The Journal, 28th.

[illegible] gives us almost wholly de[illegible] news, and it must be con[illegible] ing through that medium [illegible] character. Such are the [illegible] in regard to the criti[illegible] of the Northern Gov[illegible] impossible nor even un[illegible] contingency of the possible [illegible] the North would be the very [illegible] and France to in[illegible] are able to cut each [illegible] and success, Eng[illegible] perfectly willing to let them do [illegible] it; but should either [illegible] a preponderance as would [illegible] action possible and probable, [illegible] by jealousy and concern [illegible] might possibly step in, not out [illegible] of jealousy towards the North. [illegible] things are neither impossible [illegible] nor they are not rendered [illegible] probable by the fact that the [illegible] sentiment of the New York [illegible]

[illegible] considerable portion of his [illegible] Maine, and another portion [illegible] The extreme heat [illegible] of the sickly season, com[illegible] military operations in Missis[illegible] To crush Lee is certainly [illegible] very much at heart, and [illegible] active summer campaign is [illegible] or East Tennessee. We fear [illegible] MORGAN has got himself into [illegible] lost altogether too many men [illegible] valuable and navigable river [illegible], between himself and [illegible] operations, appears to us to [illegible] prudent.

[illegible] YANKEES."—The last Fay[illegible] at some length and earnest [illegible] days since we copied [illegible] article bearing the caption [illegible]. We gave the due credit [illegible] the article was copied, and this [illegible] and therefore became in no [illegible] and besides, we gave [illegible] no information to the end [illegible] item which had already [illegible] papers, the Baltimore *Amer*[illegible] the most abolition papers on the [illegible] article in question for what it [illegible] we gave it neither ad[illegible] We do not now recollect [illegible] and attributed to Mr. [illegible] to speak positively.—[illegible] conjecture, we had conceived [illegible] E. F. MOORE, Esq., but [illegible] as already stated.

[illegible] Confederate war steamer Florida, [illegible] intrepid MAFFIT, was at [illegible] the General Lee left there a [illegible] several trophies captured [illegible]

[illegible] soon more rioting at [illegible] States, and so far as the [illegible] rioted, the draft will be [illegible] the city councils or [illegible] the $300 a head necessary [illegible] not able to pay for it [illegible] and smaller towns [illegible] the contrary the draft will [illegible]

[illegible] The Bermuda *Herald* of a late [illegible] only exempt from Yellow [illegible] than it ever was before. [illegible] there last season, but it [illegible] now that it should be imported this [illegible]

[illegible] the receipt, a few days [illegible] and some green corn, from [illegible] tables in large quantities [illegible] plantation a few miles from town.

[illegible] ANDERSON has sent us a copy of the [illegible] issued by the LINCOLN government [illegible], but is rather a small affair in [illegible]

[illegible] name of Col. BRYANT [illegible] for election to Congress from the [illegible] District of this State. We are not aware [illegible] the present incumbent, is or is not a [illegible] candidate for re-election.

[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] of STARR'S Battery, whose name has been mentioned, we believe, in connection with the Congressional election in this District, requests us to state that in all times and under all circumstances, he is opposed to any reconstruction which would unite the Southern Confederacy with the Northern (so-called U. S.) Government. We take pleasure in making this statement, as a matter of justice to Lieut. [illegible]

It would seem from all the authorized accounts coming from abroad, that Mr. ROEBUCK is a far more zealous than judicious friend of the Southern Confederacy. We regarded his statement made in the House of Commons as highly important, if true, but at the same time entertained and expressed serious doubts of its correctness. We doubted very much whether a monach of the astuteness and caution which have always characterized the present Emperor of the French, would have authorized a private member of Parliament to make a statement in reference to his intercourse with the authorized governmental agents of an allied and friendly nation. In fact the *Moniteur*, the official paper, states distinctly, that Mr. ROEBUCK misunderstood the Emperor. He had given no instructions to his Minister at London to make any new proposition to the British Cabinet on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He did, however, express himself favourable to recognition, and willing to co-operate with the British Government in any movement of that kind which it might feel disposed to make. He expressed himself friendly to the Confederacy, but not at liberty to take any action under existing circumstances.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.

MESSRS. Editors: Thinking you would like to hear from old Onslow, even if it is considered to be in the Yankee lines, I thought I would devote a portion of this pleasant day in giving you the news of the old County. During last week, I had the pleasure of visiting several precincts in the County, including its capital. I found everything working finely, and all the citizens, with a few exceptions, of one mind relative to the cause we have been so long contending for. There are a few, I must confess, who are a little tainted by communicating with the traitor Holden, and from reading his degraded and polluted paper, "The Raleigh Standard." It can have nothing but a bad effect, as long as there is any illiterate men in our country, for you are aware they are obliged to believe one that urges his nefarious designs as strongly as Holden does; but thank God his traitorous few are not gaining ground in good old Onslow. The leaders of such a party should be hung as high as Haman. I would consider it an agreeable task to have to perform such a deed. What does the cowardly —— cry for Peace! Peace! On any conditions whatever, but before we have Peace on any other conditions than we wish, I will sacrifice my life in attempting to put down this disaffected few. There should be some device to check Holden's traitorous principles, or I fear he will injure our cause. I was glad to see the letter to Governor Vance in your most excellent paper, relating to the traitor's deeds. I hope and must think that our Governor will take some immediate steps to quell it.

The day I chanced to be at Jacksonville was one set apart for a "Pic-nic" or fishing party, consequently I was destined to have a nice time, but as bad luck will have it, the entire crowd had to disperse for quarters to protect them from falling weather, so the "Pic-nic" was postponed.

I thank the manager for his kind attention to one not invited, but he that knows the above referred to gentleman could expect no less from him than the kindest treatment, for he has ever been a most exemplary gentleman.

The crops, I am sorry to say, have been injured by the excessive rains, but I trust they will turn out better than we expect, anyhow enough to subsist on, if these rotten tools of Holden's don't encourage their friends to come through and deprive us of it.

July 25th, 1863. PSI.

For the Journal.

In these days when the demon of avarice seems to take full possession of every soul, it is as refreshing as unexpected to hear of a benevolent action unstained by ostentation, performed without hope of reward, only to be remembered by Him who forgets not a cup of cold water. The local readers of the Journal are all familiar with the trying circumstances which compelled Mrs. PRATT to bring herself before the public. Widowed by the epidemic, in feeble health, left utterly helpless with a little child, it was impossible for her to sustain herself in this place, and having friends in Canada who would assist her she became most anxious to go thither. But obstacles seemed piled before her weary footsteps; day after day were fresh expectations raised only to be dashed as soon as approached, until these hopes deferred made the desolate heart so sick and faint as to be unable to undertake new disappointments. At this juncture Capt. Moore, of the Steamship "Sirius," became acquainted with this sad tale of affliction and helplessness, and with the noble generosity that ever distinguishes the sailor, offered her a free passage to Nassau, at a time too when he might have received any remuneration from others who were desirous of transit to that *Refugium Peccatorum*.

By a letter received yesterday from Mrs. Pratt, dated Havana, it appears that the kindness of Capt. Moore did not end here, as he not only paid her passage to Havana, but presented her with one hundred dollars in gold. There are persons no doubt, who in the present state of the money market would look on the gift of a hundred golden dollars as an act of lunacy, and for them it would be such; but at the final auditing of accounts, be sure it will stand for the credit of the brave men and true hearted Christian, who perhaps never read a confession of faith in his life, but whose simple creed is that of One who Himself walked our earth as a stranger, and said "Inasmuch as ye do it unto one of the least of these, ye do it unto me."

Hugh Francis Pridgen.

What thousands of *unrecorded* martyrs are bearing witnesses to the grasp which the cause of our country holds upon their hearts! They die with often not even mention of their names in any list of the wounded, or, perhaps, with even the report of a mispelled name. They have no rank and no glory among men. Death joins them to the noble army of martyrs, whose several escutcheons are distinctively emblazened and can never be lost in eternity.

In a few lines I would gratify my own feelings and that of his friends in making a slight record upon earth of the name of Hugh F. Pridgen, of Bladen county. While a student at the Military Academy at Wilson, under the charge of Col. Radcliffe and myself, Mr. Pridgen quickly laid aside his books at the call of his country and volunteered his services in her defence. He became a member of Company F, 4th N. C. Regiment, in which I am sure from my knowledge of his character he always did his duty speedily. In the battles around Richmond he was wounded in the foot and came home a short time. He returned to his post before he was entirely healed, and on the 3d of June, in the battle of Fredericksburg, this excellent young man perished, in the 25th year of his age. Mr. Pridgen was a quiet that the better traits of his character were not immediately seen. He was steady, true, and brave. His associates and more intimate friends seemed greatly devoted to him, and the writer can freely say, that in the position he occupied towards him he never saw any act to disapprove. His mother and sisters have hope in his death, and his comrades have the memory of a brave associate to cherish.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

The "Presbyterian" is respectfully requested to copy.

For the Journal.

WILSON, N. C., July 23d, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Though late, I will attempt to give you some of the particulars of the recent Yankee raid at Rocky Mount. I was on guard duty at that place with two men besides myself, when the Yankees made their appearance, which was on Monday about 9 o'clock, in the morning.—When I heard they were in Tarboro', I resolved to "bush-whack it," and urged the citizens to the same, but they were so intimidated, that they would take no action whatever. Supposing the rumor to be false, I made myself easy, but it was not long before they dashed up to the depot with a shout, discharging their pistols in the air to create a panic. I had no chance to escape, and was soon taken into custody, together with about eight or ten other soldiers, and two or three officers who were home on furlough, and about the same number of citizens. They seized the Tarboro' train which was at the warehouse loading up with Government bacon. They run the engine off the track, and burnt the cars. While the car which was loaded with ammunition was on fire an explosion took place which blowed one Yankee, who was plundering around inside, a whizzing outside, but though badly burned, he was not killed, and was doing well when I saw him last; and when some of his comrades expressed sympathy for his mishap, said that was "nothing."

They burned the railroad bridge over Tar river, and set fire to the county bridge, but it was put out by the citizens. They burned the railroad warehouse, with a quantity of government corn, burned the telegraph and ticket office and the building in which was the water tank, and attempted to burn the tank at the Y, where the Tarboro' road branches off, but the fire went out. They also burned Mr. Battle's cotton factory, which was very useful to the country just at this time. They also burned Mr. Parker's store, and broke into the bar rooms and took all the liquor.

The force consisted of four companies of the Third New York Cavalry, and one mountain howitzer, under command of Major Lewis. These are the same men who made the raid on Warsaw. They told me that; and from several circumstances which happened there, and which they spoke of, convinced me that their assertion was true. They told me also that Company I, of their regiment was Buffaloes.—Let everybody remember this, and they will know how to treat the members of company I, if they are captured.—Company I went to Rocky Mount, and were doubtless the pilots of the expedition. It would not become me to urge any extreme measures with them, since they treated me as well as I could wish while in their hands, but the authorities will know how to treat them.

After they had done all the damage they could at Rocky Mount, they started to rejoin the brigade under command of General Potter, down about Tarboro'. As they went on to Tarboro' they burned some wagons loaded with bacon, which some citizens was attempting to remove out of their way. They burned every Cotton Gin they came to on their route. They pressed every wagon and team they came to, and took all the best horses and mules out of the stables, on which they mounted negroes, most of whom went along voluntarily.

The party which went to Rocky Mount came directly from Sparta, and only passed through the edge of town as they went back. The main body of them burned the gait, the bridge, and the mills of the place, and destroyed all the county records.

We had not come up with the main body when I escaped, which was when we forded Ottercreek, thirty-two miles from Rocky Mount.

I made my escape awhile after midnight, up to which time they had not stopped travelling only long enough to feel their way. The most of us had mules and they asked us how we liked the cavalry service. I arrived at this place next day by the aid of the kind citizens, having traveled all the previous night.

Messrs. Editors, hoping the military force in North Carolina will be increased, and the citizens thus stimulated to take some action in such emergencies,

I remain yours truly,

A. J. McINTIRE,
Co. I, 18th N. C. T.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Wayne County.

A number of the citizens of Wayne county who are exempt from military duty from their age or other causes, assembled at the Court House in Goldsboro', on Saturday the 25th of July, for the purpose of making more extensive and efficient preparations to protect their homes, familes and property from the raids of our heartless enemy. The meeting being called to order by the Chairman, Capt. W. C. Bryan, on motion, Rev. A. W. Mangum was appointed Secretary.

After remarks by the Chair, Hon. Mr. Dortch and others, in obedience to a resolution offered by Mr. William Robinson a committee of three, to wit: Messrs. W. Robinson, J. C. Slocumb and C. J. Nelson, were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee soon presented the following report which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the late raid upon the vicinity of Goldsboro', Warsaw and Rocky Mount plainly indicate the savage intention of our enemies to burn and destroy private as well as public property; and whereas, other raids, equal in ferocity and destructiveness, may be made upon us at any time, therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the citizens of Wayne County, do recommend the enrollment of every man in the county to assist in repelling these destructive raids.

Resolved, To carry out this object that a Committee of five members, to be called the Central Committee of Wayne County, be appointed by the Chairman.

Resolved That the Central Committee be authorized to appoint sub-committees in each Captain's beat in the county to enroll all men not actually in military service and not subject to militia or other military duty, and report to the Central committee with the names of all who refuse or neglect to be so enrolled.

It was farther understood that the Central Committee is vested with discretionary power to make such arrangements with the Sub Committees, as to matters in detail, as shall lead to the prompt and thorough accomplishment of the purposes in view.

The following is the Central Committee:

William Robinson, J. C. Slocumb, Rich'd Washington, C. J. Nelson, J. B. Whitaker.

The Sub-Committees are as follows:

Goldsboro' District.—C. J. Nelson, John Taylor, John A little tainted by communicating with the traitor Holden, and from reading his degraded and polluted paper, "The Raleigh Standard." It can have nothing but a bad effect, as long as there is any illiterate men in our country, for you are aware they are obliged to believe one that urges his nefarious designs as strongly as Holden does; but thank God his traitorous few are not gaining ground in good old Onslow. The leaders of such a party should be hung as high as Haman. I would consider it an agreeable task to have to perform such a deed. What does the cowardly —— cry for Peace! Peace! On any conditions whatever, but before we have Peace on any other conditions than we wish, I will sacrifice my life in attempting to put down this disaffected few. There should be some device to check Holden's traitorous principles, or I fear he will injure our cause. I was glad to see the letter to Governor Vance in your most excellent paper, relating to the traitor's deeds. I hope and must think that our Governor will take some immediate steps to quell it.

New Hope District.—G. C. Moses, Haynood Ham, Wait. Thompson.

Sauls' Store District.—John Coley, Wm. Lewis, A. J. Finlayson.

Davis' District.—Henry Martin, Barket Bafnes, Lemon Edmonson.

Nahunta District.—Benj. Aycock, Wm. Hooks, Robert Scott.

Pikeville District.—G. C. Garris, Wm. Ward, Barnes Aycock.

Fork District.—LaFayette Sasser, Dr. Goelet, W. F. Atkinson.

Cross Roads District.—Rich'd Rayler, Anderson Bridgers, Wm. B. Smith.

Buck Swamp District.—C. J. McCullin, Everett Smith, J. R. Parker.

Indian Springs District.—W. D. Cobb, Wm. Carraway, Robt. Peel.

Stony Creek District.—Gard. Thompson, Benj. B. Reeves, John Robinson.

It was resolved that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with the request that other papers in the State copy, as we desire to stimulate our sister counties to take prompt and energetic action for the common defence.

The meeting then adjourned to next Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time it is hoped that all who *can*, will be at the Court House. The Central Committee will then present an address to the citizens on our danger, our duty and our destiny.

Fellow-citizens, come out! The crisis is upon us! He who will not fight for his own home and its sacred treasures—for his altars and their consecrated right, what will he fight for.

W. C. BRYAN, Chairman.

A. W. MANGUM, Sec'y.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing

In the Forty Third Regiment N. C. Troops, Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, which occurred during the engagements of the 1st, 2nd and 3d days of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania:

Field and Staff—None killed. Wounded—Colonel T S Kenan.

Co. A, Capt. Kenan Commanding—Killed, privates Jno J Outlaw, James L Pedget. Wm J Sharpless, Isaac Bennett. Wounded—Capt James G Kenan, wounded in thigh; 1st Lieut Robt B Carr, in foot by shell; Sergt Joseph J Carr, in face, slight; Sergt Francis J Simmons, in arm by shell; Corporal John W Brown, in mouth; Corporal James G Carr, in side, slightly; privates Wm Blalock, in leg; Wm Brinson, in arm; James D Brown, in leg; R W Bryant, in thigh; Thomas Caffrey, in thigh; Georgs Cooper, in face; John W Farrior, in thigh; Wm Futral, in hand; George W Jones, in head; H Koruegay, in thigh; Kedar L Matthis, in leg; James D Maxwell, in head; Wm A Padget, in forehead; David R Powell, in thigh; Wm P Rogers, in breast; Amos W Simmons, in hand; Chancy Smith, in arm, James B Turner, in leg; Bland Wallace, in arm; Jesse E Weatherford, in arm; William Whaley, in shoulder. Total—killed 4, wounded 27.

Co. B, Capt Waring commanding. Killed—Private Wm L Cockrane. Wounded—1st Lieut Henry Kingstaff severely; 2d Lieut Julius J Alexander, in knee; Sergt Jno M Alexander, in shoulder; Privates Jno Beck, in arm; N W Broom, in hip; Levi J Fincher, in hip; Allen Dees, in leg; George Z Sykes, in breast; Ephael Steele, in leg. Total—killed 1, wounded 9.

Co. C, Capt Barnes commanding. Killed—Privates Jno Parish, Guilford Ricks, Arthur M Davis. Wounded—Corpl Jas L Privet, in hand; Private Theophilus Barnes, in shoulder; Calvin Kenfield, mortally wounded; Larry Bass, in hand; George A Bryant, in hip; R D Farmer, in arm; J B Farrell, in shoulder; Elias Lamb, Sr., in leg; Jesse Lucas, in hand; William Robbins, in head; Morrison Tomlinson, in head; Perry Godwin, in shoulder; Thomas Rose, in arm; Henderson Davis, in shoulder. Total—killed 3, wounded 14.

Co. D, Capt Whitaker commanding. Killed—Wm B Carlisle, John R Gammons. Wounded—1st Lieut Thos W Baker, in arm; Sergt A A White, in leg; Private W S Whitehead, mortally wounded; B M Bradley, in shoulder, J F Arnett, in shoulder; Wm A Thomason, in ankle. Total—killed 2, wounded 6.

Co. E, Lieut Alexander commanding. None killed—Wounded Privates John Calhoun, in arm; Wm Sumlin, in ankle; Corpl E W Edwards, in leg; Privates John T Wells, in leg; Horatio Ballock, in ankle; David Hill, in leg; John F Talbot, in hand; James R Long, in leg, &c. Total—wounded 8.

Co. F, Capt Ousby commanding. Killed—Capt W C Ousby, Sergt R V Merritt, Privates A L Bell, W C Jenkins, Nathan Sheary, J R Hawkins. Wounded—Corpl W H Savage, in hip; Privates E D Bell, in hip; J H Drew, in shoulder; G G Gay, mortally wounded; R H Harper, in hip; T R Morris, in thigh; L G L Merritt, in hip; J G Nanny, in head; J H Wood, in shoulder; Wm Adams, in head; W L Long, in leg; 2d Lieut J A Macon, in head; Private J S Moore, in shoulder. Total—killed 6, wounded 13.

Co. G, Capt Coleman commanding. Killed None. Wounded—George A Parchall, in hand; George J Hendrick, in leg; James H Ball, in side, John W Feltz, in chest; Anthony D Stallings, in head, severely; James Santsing, in hip; Michael H Williams, missing. Total—wounded 6, missing 1.

Co. H, Capt Beverly commanding. Killed—Sergt S Thos Sikes, Private Wm D Jordan, 2d Lieut W W Boggan.—Wounded—1st Lieut Benj F Moore, in leg; Sergt Alexander Hamilton, in face; Privates Wm J Smith, in hip and foot; Lemuel W Capel, in leg; Wesley Jones, in side; Wm B Horne, in knee; Moses R Kandall, in hand; Levi L Treadaway, in breast; John T Treadaway, in foot; James A Treadaway, in leg; Elisha Pastie, in foot; Wm G Douglas, in leg; Hugh N Ingram, in leg; Jesse Russery, in hip; John Carrington, in side; William Harrington, in hip; Geo F Ponds, in side. Total—killed 3, wounded 18.

Co. I, Capt. Hall, commanding. Killed—Corpl James Briley. Wounded—2d Lieut L L Polk, in leg; Corpl Guldedge, in arm; Privates Wm M Allen, in forehead, E W Doobs in foot; W M Liles, in jaw and back; A M Quiggs, in foot; John Sanders, in shoulder; John A West, in head; Sergt W K Curtis, in arm; Sergt Wm Eason, in arm; Corpl Stephen B Gaddy, shoulder; Private Sidney Dean, in arm. Total—killed 1, wounded 11.

Co. K, Capt Stwidvant commanding. Killed—Private Duncan, Woodberne. Wounded—1st Lieut Henry E Shepherd, in leg; 2d Lieut Francis E Flake, contusion from shell, Sergt Thos J Candle, in leg; Sergt John H Stwidivant, in foot; Privates James H Bass, in foot; George S Boswell, in face; James T Beacham, in thigh; Wm J Candle, in face; Lewis Greggs, in arm; Jas M Hasty, contusion; Miles T Russ, in leg; Richard R Smothers, in face; Isaac Swanner, in face; Wm Vaughan, in thigh; Theodore White, contusion. Total—killed 1, wounded, 15.

Grand Total killed.....21
" " wounded.....129
" " missing.....2

WM. G. LEWIS,
Lieut. Col. Com'dg 43d.

DRURY LACY, Jr., Adjutant.

Raleigh State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner and Wadesboro' Argus, please copy.

List of Casualties in the Thirty-Third N. C. T.,

At the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 2nd and 3d, 1863.

Field and staff—Major J H Saunders, wounded, and taken prisoner.

Co A—Killed—Capt H H Baker; Lieut T A Cowan; Sgt R W Shields. Wounded—Privates W M Hallman, W H Powers, leg and neck; J Cordon, slightly; A Ellis, slightly; A S Stewart, in hand; T A Shin, in arm; T O Comrel, arm; J A Sttatt, A Ramsour, S W Gay. Missing—Lt C L Turner; Sergt M E Hicks; Private J A Statt.

Co B—Killed—W J Hagans. Wounded—Lt P T Anthony, ankle; Sgts W M Howard and prisoner; W J Calhoun, arm; Corpl J R Purvis, hip; Privates J Brasswell, shoulder; W J Godwin, thigh; W Gray, arm amputated, and prisoner; B Gray, thigh; W Harrell, shoulder; W Hyatt, severely and prisoner; W H Tolston, thigh; W Vamwght, foot. Missing—Sergt B Stevenson; Privates W F Hoard, R Armstrong.

Co C—Wounded—Capt D M Corzine, in leg; Lt W H Gibson, severely and prisoner; Sergt V M Plott; Privates S G Brantley, leg, amputated; H A Gillespie, in side; G W M Goodman, thigh; C S Tucker, in groins. Missing—Cpls R S Suther, J J Goodman; Privates T Nading, Geo Petre, Sanford Shelton, Noah Lewis, Adam Tucker, R M Setler, Aurzy Petre.

Co D—Wounded—Sergt S F Joines, and prisoner; Sergt F C Fardew, and prisoner; Corpls R F Setler, D D Durham, in foot; Privates A Patterson, and prisoner; Caleb Curtin, shoulder; Jas McClean, foot; Sergt A Jennings, in face; Lt M F Joines, slightly, and prisoner. Missing—Privates John Wilks, Jesse Hawkins.

Co E—Killed—Lt John Caldwell. Wounded—Private N W Vick; Corpl Alfred Easen, severely, and prisoner; Privates Jas Everett, severely; Anderson High, severely.—Missing—Lieut John C Cowper; Sergts W Brinkley, W D Duke; Privates David Boyt, Moses Branton.

Co F—Wounded—Lt J W Gibbs, slightly; Lt S C Watson, mortally, and prisoner; Privates John Emory, severely; Richard Farry, slightly. Missing—Sergt J B Gibbs; Privates Isaac Morris. Killed—Private Henry Gibbs.

Co. G—Killed—L C Bodenhammer. Wounded—Lt Jos Mills, foot; Private W A Arnett, thigh, and prisoner.

Co. H—Killed—Private Francis Hauser. Wounded—Capt B Gatling, slightly; Privates W N Shoaf, shoulder; G W Moore, leg; Matnias Blake, shoulder; W B Balance, leg. Missing—Privates Henry Gibbs, N Swindell, G Williams, Mathias Blake.

Co. I—Killed—Private J Fulton. Wounded—Privates J B Shrievers, slightly; S M Kiger, severely, and prisoner; A N Crater, severely, and prisoner; T J Williams. Missing—Corpl T S Kiger; Privates W L Long, W H Glascock, E H Shore, T M Lashmit, T Stewart, F Brinkley, H Brinkley, F Hetner.

Co. H—Killed—Newsom Dail. Wounded—Corpl Bartlett; Private W Morring. Missing—J H Bailey, J H Gorris, John Howell.

SKIRMISH NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Co. I—Missing—Bohnson Conrad, C M Anderson, S T Shuity, M T Stewart.

Co. K—Missing—Sergt J M Dochey, J S Hughes; Privates P Clark, John Snead, A B Covington.

List of casualties of 33d Regiment while crossing the Potomac River, as rear guard of the Army.

Co. A—Wounded—Jos A Barrett, slightly in arm and missing. Missing—D Heintzelman, J Murphy, J Dearman.

Co. D—Missing—Lauchlin Oliver.

Co. I—Wounded—Chas Rothrock. Missing—W Griffin H Long.

Co. G—Wounded—A Shore, severely, and missing. Missing—H C Shive, F Cook.

Co. E—Missing—P Hare, J Hare, H Frawick.

Co. B—Wounded—1st Lt E Price, severely. Missing—B Braswell, B Ford Andrews.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Battle of Gettysburg July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863.

Field and Staff—Lieut Col W G Morris, missing; (prisoner.) Maj O S Brown, wounded, leg amputated.

Co A—Killed, private Ed Marlow; wounded, Lts T L Norwood, Willis Whitaker, arm amputated; M S May, privates F R Anderson, head and arm; Wm Davis, leg; John Severt, neck, severe; F Buer, hand; missing Lieut W J Alexander, sergt W H Miller, privates G W May, Jackson Ham.

Co. B—Wounded, sergt J F Fairchild, leg; J P Story, shoulder, severe; privates C M Carlton, bowels, mortal; L H Carlton, arm, severe; Abram Barlow, foot; D Campbell, breastworks, severe; Abram Barlow, foot; D Campbell, hip, slight; M Hodges, hand; Calvin Davis, shoulder; W T Low, hip; F Payne, S Green, shoulder; W P Church, shoulder. Missing, privates E M Green, Wm Nelson, J B Belter, A L Hartly, Alfred Miller.

Co. C—Killed, Lt W W Dortry, corp T L Washum; wounded, Capt L A Potts, privates T H Alexander, leg, J C Carpenter, shoulder; S A Crisenberry, arm broken; A J Healy, shoulder; S L Hucus, shoulder, severe: J C Walker, leg; B Burlyson; missing, J F McCoy, J F Hunter, W L W Torrence.

Co D—Killed, sergt E P Griffin, private D Y Gaddy; wounded, Lieut W L Battle, in head and missing; Sergt W Staton, shoulder; T J Horn, knee; E B Bancom, head and leg; privates R N Bivens, face, slight; Hyram Eacher, arm and hip; E Gaddy, shoulder, severe; D A Liles, arm; C Mooney, head, slight; G B Neel, arm; E J Parker, leg; M B Simpson, thigh, severe; L G Parker, arm and side; missing, J L Austin, H Bennett, M Eacher, J D Girman, J T Griffin, E P Little, S F Marsh, Wm Seller, Hampton Truell, W A Griffin.

Co. E—Wounded, sergt J F McCon, arm amputated; corp H S Baker, foot, severe; privates M A Coon, knee; B Eggers, G Maundy, chest, mortal; missing, J Baid, W Strickland, J H Tester, J W Webster.

Co F—Wounded Lt J B Petty, leg; Lt J T Forrester, leg and missing; sergt R M Shirley, head; corp W H McDaniel, thigh, severe, R G Gills, missmh, privates R J Cullor, thigh, severe; H Crouse, arm; B F Clary, thigh; J Bowman, knee, severe; W Killy, thigh; sergt G W Baker, privates L Pashen L H Pashen, A B Anderson, A Fox, W J Masten, A S Hannah, J Parsons, L H Roberts, J Row.

Co G—Killed, Lt P M Suyster; wounded, Lt J B Poole, leg and missing; sgts L C Robbett, thigh, severe; J A Robbett, thigh and missing; corp E Tritte, head; private W Dison, hip, severe: missing, B F Steele, T Barnes, J S Reid, J J Russell, G Barnes, S F Barnes, J P Lorance, F C Watt.

Co H—Killed, privates H A Wright, J P Craig; wounded, sergt J J Osman, arm, severe; G L Thomasson, ankle, severe; J P Gleen, breast; corp T L Kendrick, leg; privates F W Armstrong, head; J W Armstrong leg; J H Ratchford, arm severe; W P A Dixon, arm, severe; J D Hovis, leg; W C Good, leg; J B Whitesdie, foot.

Co. I—Killed, privates James Clark, J S Taggart; wounded, sergt A F Montgomery, leg; privates W F Launig, S D Moxville, leg; G Mooney (and missing;) C M Orr, shoulder; S Kiger, F Smith, head; B A Sharp, leg; J P Elms; missing, corpl M A McCoy, privates James Brown and Jacob Shore.

Co. H—Killed, Oliver Hensley; wounded, sergt J B Johnston, shoulder, severe; privates M Stamper, C D Mendinhall, leg; H Trendanay, and missing; John Tilly, thigh; W Blevins, chest; M Blevins, thigh and hand slight; E Blevins, ankle; M Beaman, thigh and hand; J Phillips, and missing; A Blevins, and missing; Isham Blevins, and missing; Lt W N Mickle, left on the field and supposed to be killed; private Jas Landrith, chest; missing, privates G Duncan J Mulkey, L E Williams, C C Candill, John L Pugh, F B Parsons, W Sanders, J McGredy.

List of Casualties in the Seventh Regiment N. C. T.,

At the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., the 1st, 2d and 3d July, 1863.

Co A—Killed, private Leander Guy; wounded, Sergts J L Inlsaps, J P Marshall, Corpls F Morrison, H L Alexander, privates S N Baker, G F Brown, J Benfield, H Bentley, Frank Moore, Lucas A Morrison, W N Summers, J H Connolly, J W Ensminon, Jos A Lenox, W B Summers; missing, privates J A Beard, J P Gaultney, J W Isenhour, J L Moore.

Co. B—Killed none; wounded, corp L Linker, privates W G Sawyers, W Alman, L C Crimminger, D Hurlocher, M A Carraker, Allison Farr, Wm A Joyner, S Plummer.

Co C—Killed, none; wounded, Lieut W G McRae, P P Augustini, privates R Holder, N Adams, D J Gastor; missing, privates B Blackburn, A Cameron, D Cameron.

Co. D—Killed, none; wounded, Lt T J Cahill, privates L Kelly, W M Kistler, F Horrace, Wm Yarker; missing, sergt P Beglin, privates A E Kanapaux, J Clark, P Brannon.

Co. E—Killed, none; wounded, Lt J W Vick, Sergt G W Baines, corp N Baines, privates C Harp, W Liles, J Murray; missing J H Bottoms, J Savage.

Co. F—killed, none; wounded, Capt J McLeod Turner, comd'g reg't; Sergt Reto, privates J Surratt, E Bidenhour, E Williams, J S Owens, J Lottin, W M Redwin, J Bell, W Crawford, J Quillman, J D Jordain, W H Sills, H B Hall; missing, D S LeBerry, J F Johnson, W L Turner, L T Sills, D V Philips, H M Bassinger, Lt D F Kinney.

Co. G—Killed, H B Howard, A Hedgecock, G A King; wounded, Capt A A Hill, Lt J Witherspoon, privates H C Bradley, J H H McGee, W F Mills, W G Marshall, W Pollard, D Welsh; missing, sergts F H Jones, W H McGee, P A McGee, privates C P Herndon, D Hedgecock, J S Howard, M Prosses, J Upchurch.

Co. H—Killed, none; wounded, corp D F Alexander, D H White, J E Vantsett, privates D Morrison, D E Alexander, D H Perviance; missing, sergt T M Erwin, privates J S Blackwelder, J M Carter, A L Alexander, J N G Rogers, D B Wincoff.

Co. I—Killed, S Overcark; wounded, sergt G M Morrow, corpl J Brown, privates D W Alley, H F Cornelius, T E Purdy, F M Wilson; missing, sergt D C Smith, privates A B McDaniel, E C Stell, P M Parker, D Williams, W A Rose, J M Templeton.

Co K—Killed, none, Wounded—Lt A M Walker; Corpl A A Bumgarner; Privates Wm Deal, M Hoke, Wm Patterson, G W Patterron, Lewis Smith, F Staly. Missing—Sgts W J Simmons, D J McIntosh; Privates P L Alexander, T T Brocks, H Christopher, J A Cambell, W Ingold, H Lamberth, L Philips, Jas Thompson.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OF THE 7TH N. C. REGIMENT IN THE SKIRMISH NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Co. B—Missing, W Still.
Co. F—Missing, J Blackburn.
Co. H—Missing, S A Phillips.

List of Casualties of the 7th N. C. Regiment in bringing up the rear of the army, while crossing the Potomac river:

Co. B—Missing, L Alman.
Co. E—Wounded, Jesse Pope, G Finch, and prisoner.—Missing—J H Bottoms.
Co. F—Missing—G Jordan, G Bisher, Jno Wilkerson.

From the Charleston Courier.

Thirty-First Regiment N. C. Troops.

HEADQUARTERS 31st REGIMENT, N. C. T.
Sullivan's Island, July 23, 1863.

Editors Courier:—Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in this regiment, at the affair on James Island, July 16th, and the bombardment and assault of Battery Wagner, July 18th. From the enclosed list it would appear that there was no dereliction of duty on the part of either officers or men of this regiment. Their list of casualties is as large or larger, in proportion to their number, as that of any command engaged. There being not more than 350 men in the regiment at that time, and out of that number two whole companies were detached at Battery Gregg at the time of the assault.

Casualties on James' Island, July 16, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Private W A Johnson.
Wounded—Privates E A Lee, and James Gower, slightly.

COMPANY I.

Wounded—Corporal Joseph Stewart and Private W T Measer, slightly.

COMPANY K

Wounded—Private Freeman Willis, mortally; since dead.

Casualties on Morris' Island, in Battery Wagner, July 18, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Wounded—Private Kinlow, mortally, since dead; Sergt. Lewis, slightly; Privates Thomas Jones, A H Sealey and J L

...vant girls will turn incendiaries in a body if the law is ...ented.

The Cairo correspondent of the Tribune, says that Gen. ... with two thousand troops has taken Fort Hickman, ...erlooking Fort Henry, his object being to control the ...igation of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

The city papers all publish different versions of the fight ... Ridge. Nothing official has been received. The pre... ...ity and extent of the engagement are not known. ...pable that there has been heavy skirmishing at ... points, chiefly between our rear guard and the ... ...y.

... of the Post Office to-day prevents the recep... ...letters from army correspondents.

... ...ssal of Consul Moore was the subject of remark ... House of Commons on the 10th inst. Mr. Blake made ... ...ement in regard to the treatment of Redmond Belsham ... ...mery, in consequence of his refusal to take ser... ...in the Confederate army. Layard said the case has ... brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Govern... ...Consul Moore had made numerous representations ... ...derate Government in respect to this as well ... ...s of illegality and cruelty. In consequence of ... ...eneral to that government suspended Moore's ... ...Her Majesty's ministers of Foreign Affairs, ...ions to Moore to make strong representations ... ...rate Government with respect to the treat... ...British subjects, but they did not reach ... ...until Moore left. The subject was post... ...Monday. The French citizens of New ... ...requested their Vice Consul to petition the ... ...send to the Mississippi several vessels of war, ...from refuge and protection, in view of the criti... ...in which they are placed.

...URE OF TWO YANKEE OFFICERS.

GOLDSBORO' July 27th, 1863.

... B. Hourse n and Capt. Wm. B. Avery, of 132nd ... regiment, captured on Saturday by scouts from ... N. C. cavalry, nine miles from Newbern, arrived ... morning. They were on a pleasure excursion.— ... and buggy was also captured.

...NDENCE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND YANKEE GOVERNMENT.

RICHMOND, July 27th, 1863.

... ...ondence relative to the seizure of the Will. ... U. S. ship Montgomery, shows that the Brit... ...ent is dissatisfied with the decision of the prize ... ...nsidered that some compensation should be ... owners.

... ...plied that the owners might carry the case to ... Appeals.

... ...ressed his regret at this answer, and hoped ... would reconsider the matter, as the case was ... ...an instance of severity.

... a long reply, says that it is not incumbent on ... United States to withdraw their confidence ... tribunal.

... Times regrets that Seward's peevish letter ...

... Bright, in a speech in London, charged ... ...s of Great Britain with being false to their ... ...and deficient in firmness, and ready

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 27, 1863.

... ...of the 24th inst., have been received.— ... to ...dulate his wisdom of the movements of ... army.

... ...evening papers of Friday say that both ... ...ion, and that Lee's communication ... ...at the mercy of Meade, and that a bat... ...ght at any moment.

... ...of the Mississippi river has been opened. ... ...from St. Louis, had arrived at New Orleans, ...at work off the coast of Maine.

... ...says that Lee's army is the last prop of the ... ...must be speedily captured.

... ...certain unquestionable source has been re... ...that an immense cavalry force is collecting at ... ...Stuart. One thousand bales of hay had ... ...in a month. More raids are no doubt on the ...

...OUTHERN NEWS—FROM MORGAN—CONFEDERATE OFFICERS, &c.

RICHMOND, July 27th, 1863.

... ...American of the 25th has been received.

... ...Cincinnati, July 24th, says that Morgan ... ...Central Ohio Rail Road at Campbells this morn... ...ed by Gen. Shackleford. The depot was ... ...the track torn up. At nine o'clock he reached ... ...a great deal of damage, plundering, &c. ... ...from Morgan was at Wincher, moving to... ...in the direction of the rail road.

... ...democracy organ at Cleveland has taken ... ...Vallandigham from its columns and raised ... ...flag.

... ...rebel officers, including Generals Archer and ... ...at Pittsburg on Monday en route for John... ...where they will be detained until exchanged. ... ...prisoners are confined at Fort Delaware.

FROM VIRGINIA.

CULPEPER, July 27th, 1863.

... ...to the Enquirer says that Meade's ... ...at Warrenton. On Saturday Sedgwick ... ...towards Fredericksburg. A lot of ... ...command, on Saturday captured one ... ...within one hundred yards of Meade's ... ...Sedgwick.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 27th, 1863.

... The weather is hot and rainy.

...FIGHTING IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, July 27th, 1863.

... ...Yankees appeared at Bridgeport this ... ...attempted to capture a steamboat, but our ... ...gave them a warm reception that they fled pre...

... ...Middle Tennessee represent the sufferings ... ...people as horrible. Some of the most wealthiest ... ...rations from the Federal commissaries, ...compelled to buy bread for their families in ... ...vicinity.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

MORTON, July 27th, 1863.

... ...rain has been falling to-day. No change of ... ...importance in the disposition of our troops. All have gone ... ...to work erecting bivouacs in the Piney woods to render ... ...themselves comfortable, notwithstanding the surrounding ... ...circumstances.

... little news comes in from Vicksburg. All accounts ... that the shipment of troops up the river continues.— ... ...Pherson's corps and a part of the ordnance have already ... ...gone.

... ...cavalry scouts report no Yankees this side of Big ... ...but a considerable number in Osterhaus' old en... ...encampments, opposite Edwards ferry.

... ...roads have been rendered almost impassable by the ... ...heavy rains.

... ...death of the gallant General Bowen, of Mis... ...on the 21st, was received last night.

SENSATION RUMORS.

RICHMOND, July 27th, 1863.

... ...the 25th contains a lengthy dispatch from ... ...of which the following is the substance: It is ... ...by the most sanguine members of the admin... ...that never were our foreign affairs in so menacing ... ...as they are at present. Official advices indicate, has deter... ...to strengthen the South with an iron clad navy, and it is ... ...that the Emperor of France has made up his ... ...to actively interfere in our domestic affairs. The fall ... ...and Port Hudson, and the rebel defeat at Get... ...will not, it is believed by the most sagacious ... ...the administration, alter the character of the ac... ...France and England have determined to adopt; ... ...that the moment there is danger of the North ... ...the South, intervention will be tried to com... ...cessation, upon which England and France are de... ...England is to cripple the power of this Great ... ...and France is to preserve domination of Mexico. ...these indications before them, Seward and President ... ...convinced that this is the most critical time, so ... ...as regards our relations with foreign powers, since the ... ...of the war. From what I hear, I am in... ...to believe that measures are now on foot to put an ... ...the war, and it is not impossible that you may see ... ...sudden change in parties next month.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

MORTON, July 27th, 1863.

... ...rain has been falling to-day. No change of ... ...importance in the disposition of our troops. All have gone ... ...to work erecting bivouacs in the Piney woods to render ... ...themselves comfortable, notwithstanding the surrounding ... ...circumstances.

... little news comes in from Vicksburg. All accounts ... that the shipment of troops up the river continues.— ... ...Pherson's corps and a part of the ordnance have already ... ...gone.

... ...cavalry scouts report no Yankees this side of Big ... ...but a considerable number in Osterhaus' old en... ...encampments, opposite Edwards ferry.

... ...roads have been rendered almost impassable by the ... ...heavy rains.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, July 28th, 1863.

The New York Tribune asks for an explanation of the course of General Grant in paroling the officers who surrendered at Vicksburg. Previous to that surrender the rebel Commissioner of exchange had been notified that this Government meant to protect all the officers and soldiers under its flag, without regard to color, and since the rebels persisted in refusing to exchange Col. Speight and officers under the pretence that they were in command of negro troops, our Government has stopped all exchange.

General Neil Dow will start for Mobile to morrow under a guard.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, July 28, 1863.

The fight heretofore reported occurred on the 23d, at Manassas Gap. Wright's brigade, commanded by Col. Walker of the 3rd Georgia, approached the Gap, but finding it guarded by a force of yankees estimated at six to eight thousand, halted to await the reinforcements moving in the same direction. The yankees taking advantage of the disparity of numbers attacked the brigade, when a severe engagement ensued, lasting several hours. The Confederates retired with a loss of two to three hundred killed and wounded: among the latter was Col. Walker, wounded in the thigh. The enemy's loss was heavy. Col. Walker arrived here this evening.

It is reported that Grant has joined Meade, with fifteen thousand men.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 28th, 1863.

Everything is progressing favorably. There are twenty-seven vessels, of all kinds, including the Ironsides and Monitors, lying below. A few more transports arrived yesterday. Some twenty vessels are reported to be in Stono. A brig ran aground, and was being stripped by the Yankees. On yesterday afternoon we had one killed and one wounded at Shell Point Battery, reported up to this morning.— There has been heavy shelling all day.

DEATH OF HON. W. L. YANCEY.

MONTGOMERY, July 27th, 1863.

Hon. W. L. Yancey died at his residence near this city to-day, after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of kidney disease.

MORGAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

CHATTANOOGA, July 28th, 1863.

A dispatch to the Rebel from Dublin depot, Va., dated from Elsworth, Morgan's operator, says that a party of three hundred of Morgan's men crossed the Ohio on Sunday, 19th inst., 14 miles below Parkersburg. Morgan was there but was prevented from crossing by the gunboats.— He remained on the other shore, with a large party of men. The last news from him, he was near Winchester, Ohio, tearing up the Railroad.

All is quiet in the army of Tennessee. Nothing from the enemy.

For the Journal.

CAMP OF CUMMINGS' BATTERY,
Near Kinston, July 24th, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We do not propose to give a full and detailed account of the late raid, but to touch slightly on the pursuit and examine into the escape of the enemy.—We do know that if Col. Clairborne's dispatch had had credence attached to it the enemy, or at least their wagons and artillery and all the negroes, would have been captured. After driving the enemy all around and harrassing them—after the most approved style of bushwhacking, and having their last avenue of escape cut off by Major Saunders at Greenville, he dispatched to General Martin to send a regiment of infantry to Sevellton, and he in their rear would drive them to that point. Gen. Martin failed to do this, and Col. Clairborne found the "bird had flown" a few hours after arriving there. We succeeded in capturing and killing four hundred (400) negroes. The force at Kinston my sleeping on their arms because they were compelled to, every one burning to be after the foe and thirsting for retaliation, while the enemy proceeded to Greenville, gutted the place, taking twenty-eight hundred dollars ($2,800) from Dr. Blow, and fifty-five hundred ($5 500) in bank notes from Alfred Forbes—destroyed the Commissary and Quartermaster stores, took the ear-rings and breast-pins off the persons of the ladies and the watches of the gentlemen. Here they found out that a free negro named Jackson, very well know in Wilmington, and an enlisted Bugler in Cummings' Battery, was detailed and acting in the Commissary department, and offered five hundred dollars for his head, and to vent their vengeance destroyed all of his clothing, but did not succeed in capturing him.—From Greenville they proceeded to Tarboro' and Rocky Mount. Of their doings there you have already received a correct account. On their return they were met at Sparta by Col. Clairborne and an Alabama Battery—the Montgomery Blues. Here during the engagement another incident occurred illustrative of the indomitable bravery of the women of the South. While the firing was going on, and our shot hurling through the trees, Mrs. Drake passed through it all, for the purpose of informing our men that the enemy was crossing two miles above.

MESSRS. Editors, how can the brave boys of Carolina, scattered over the whole Confederacy, be but despondent, when they see her perfectly denuded of troops, their homes left open to every little chicken stealing party of the enemy that stick their heads out of Newberne, and their mothers and sisters liable daily to insults. North Carolina, with 90 000 men in the field, has not enough left her to stand guard or protect a potato patch. We say regardless of the Richmond papers, who are always ready to snap and snarl like a poodle dog, our State is not receiving justice. Let some of her cavalry, under an energetic commander, not one of the spade and shovel kind—alas! we have had too many—be sent to this place, and the raids will be stopped. The prisoners themselves say they are not afraid while the "Old Woman" remains at this place.

BERIAN.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: On last Sunday I visited Fort Caswell for the first time in my life. I spent nearly all day in the citadel and heard two very good sermons. I was surprised and pleased at the good attention of the soldiers to divine worship. As a general thing you know soldiers pay little or no regard to words that come from the lips of the man of God. Be it to their honor, it is not so with the men of Fort Caswell. Better behavior, or better attention, I have but seldom witnessed in any church. And this is not all. Their singing was delightful as well as scientific. And what is calculated to unite men as brothers more than the sacred influence of music? Who can tell its power? Who can resist its charms?

Should these lines meet the eyes of any one who has a brother, father or husband there, I can assure them, in my humble opinion, that their religion or morals are not on the retrograde. Men who have gospel, and who are sincere Christians, are apt to be true patriots. And these are the men we want in this, "the tug of war." In such men we all have confidence, and in them rest the hope of our country.

Another thing I noticed: officers and men were familiar and kind to each other. And what does this exhibit? It shows the good judgment of those who elected worthy and intelligent men, to exercise authority over them. Much depends upon the man in authority. A man who knows nothing but to curse and abuse those under him, from every pretence or var ation from right, forgets that it is human to err—forgets his duty to God and his country, and is unworthy of the smallest degree of authority that can be given him. Truly "where the wicked rule the people mourn."

Had I visited the other Forts I might likewise have been pleased. None desire an honorable peace more than

WILLIE.

Capitulation of Vicksburg—The full Official Correspondence.

The Northern papers publish the following as the full correspondence between General's Grant and Pemberton preliminary to the surrender of Vicksburg:

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG,
July 3, 1863.

Major General U. S. Grant,
Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice of —— hours, with a view to arrange terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable, I will appoint three commissioners, to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position a yet indefinite period.

This communication will be handed you, under flag of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

To this General Grant replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENN.,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, July 3.

Lieut. General J. C Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, etc:

GENERAL: Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice of several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation, through commissioners, to be appointed, etc. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary; and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated as above.

I am, General,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Bowen, the bearer of Pemberton's letter, was received by Gen. A. G. Smith. He expressed a strong desire to converse with General Grant, and accordingly Grant, while declining this, requested Gen. Smith to say that if Gen. Pemberton desired to see him, an interview would be granted between the lines in McPherson's front, at any hour in the afternoon which Pemberton might appoint.

A message was soon sent back to Smith appointing 3 o'clock as the hour. Grant was there with his staff, and Gens. Ord, McPherson, Logan and A. J. Smith. Pemberton came late, attended by Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery. He was much excited and impertinent in his answers to Grant.

The conversation was held apart between Pemberton and his officers and Grant, McPherson and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted upon being paroled and allowed to march beyond our lines hence, officers and all, with eight days' rations, drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their property and body servants.

Gen. Grant heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and a half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing. To which Pemberton promised to reply before night, hostilities to cease in the meantime.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T TENNESSEE,
July 3d, 1863.

Lieut. General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces at Vicksburg:

General: In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following propositions for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, public stores, etc., on your accepting the terms proposed:

"I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 a. m., to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and staff, field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons, also, with two horses or mule teams, you will be allowed, to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all the sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, while officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

"I am, General, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT, Major Gen.

The officer who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, as it was not till a little before day that the proposed reply was furnished.

"HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG,
July 3d, 1863.

"To Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, etc.

"General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main, your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, as manifested in the defence of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the arrangement between us at ten o'clock to morrow. I propose to vacate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the command by marching out with my colors and arms, and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession; officers to retain their side arms.—Personal property and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

"I am, General, yours, very respectfully,
"J. C. PEMBERTON,
"Lieutenant General."

To this Grant immediately replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Forces in Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d of July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of the prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them any undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulation. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in the proposition of last evening. Officers will be allowed their private baggage and side arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then return to the inside and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objection to it.

Should no notification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock, a. m., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along my lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General, U. S. A.

To this the subjoined answer was received:

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, &c:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply say that the terms proposed by you are accepted.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant General.

The following admirable address was issued by Gen Lee to his army at the time that Meade was promising a battle near Hagerstown:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
11th July, 1863.

General Order, No 76.

After long and trying marches, endured with the fortitude that has ever characterized the soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia, you have penetrated the country of our enemies, and recalled to the defence of their own soil, those who were engaged in the invasion of ours.

You have fought a fierce and sanguinary battle, which if not attended with the success that has hitherto crowned your efforts, was marked by the same heroic spirit that has commanded the respect of your enemies, the gratitude of your country and the admiration of mankind.

Once more you are called upon to meet the army from which you have won so many fields a name that will never die.

Once more the eyes of your countrymen are turned upon you, and again do wives and sisters, fathers, mothers, and helpless children lean for defence on your strong arms and brave hearts.

Let every soldier remember that on his courage and fidelity depends all that makes life worth having—the freedom of his country, the honor of his people, and the security of his home. Let each heart grow strong in the remembrance of our glorious past, and in the thought of the inestimable blessings for which we contend; and invoking the assistance of that Divine Power which has so signally blessed our former efforts, let us go forth in confidence to secure the peace and safety of our country.

Soldiers! your enemy is before you; win from him honors worthy of your righteous cause—worthy of your comrades dead on so many illustrious fields.

R. E. LEE, General.

FROM MORRIS' ISLAND.—The Yankee fleet inside the bar Friday morning, was composed of the frigate Ironsides, five Monitors and 19 other vessels.

The bombardment was renewed very early Friday morning, and the firing very heavy, until the arrival, shortly before 10 A. M., of the flag of truce mentioned elsewhere. In the evening hostilities were again resumed, and firing maintained until a late hour. Our casualties through the day are officially reported two killed and eight wounded.

The following are the casualties in Capt. John H. Gary's Company, Lucas' Battalion of Artillery, in the fight at Morris' Island, July 20th:

Wounded—Serg't S A Tyne, hip, mortal; Privates Elbert Peterson, right arm amputated; Geo Kelly, leg and abdomen; R D Elliott, stunned and concussion; and several others, very slightly.

Both men and officers maintained their position gallantly, and were frequently covered with sand by the enemy's guns. The Monitors and Ironsides were struck again and again, by Capt. Gary's batteries, under Lt. G. Richardson and Lt. W. G. Ogier, all under the immediate command of Capt. Gary. The Ironsides was compelled to retire from the effects of the shots from the 10 inch Columbiad.—*Chas. Courier, 25th inst.*

From the London Herald (Derby Organ.) June 15.

Letter of the Confederate Clergymen.

It is not without just reason, and we trust that it will not be without good effect, that an earnest appeal has been addressed to the Christian world at large by a number of divines of various religious denominations on behalf of their countrymen of the Confederate States. The utter ignorance of American affairs and American character which, until the outbreak of the present war, was so prevalent in England has given to the advocates of the Northern cause facilities for falsehood of which they have made diligent use, and they have contrived, by skillful misrepresentation, to enlist on their side sympathies of a good many persons, and to deprive the South of the good will of many more, merely because Englishmen have failed to understand the wide distinction which exists between parties bearing the same title in England and in America. In this country the leaders of the anti-slavery movement belonged to a party which was equally earnest in their labors for the revival of religion; and though it would be difficult to trace any relation between the peculiar form of their Christian faith and their zeal in the cause of abolition, it has become a part of the creed of their countrymen that abolitionism and evangelical Christianity are in some way or other, if not identical, at least intimate and inseparable articles of faith. In America this is not the case. The cause of abolition has been chiefly espoused by the same class of persons who have espoused with equal earnestness heresies of a kind unparalleled since the decay of those extravagant mixtures of Christianity and heathenism which perplexed the earliest age of the church.

The leading preachers of the emancipation have been in some cases Socinians and Universalists, but for the most part open and avowed unbelievers. Their followers have been recruited among the votaries of Shakerism, Communism, Woman's rights, and Free Love, who are rife among the mongrel population of Northern States; and abolitionism was, until lately, regarded by sober Christians in America, as one among the many forms of rebellion against Divine revelation and social order which has sprung from the unbridled license of a wild and lawless democracy. There it has been as closely identified with unbelief, as here with belief of a strict and peculiar form; and for a Wilberforce and a Buxton its champions have been a Garrison and Theodore Parker. This is one point on which Yankee ingenuity has deceived the credulity and misled the sympathies of religious but unfortunate Englishmen. Another delusion, still more prevalent, has been, that the North was, and the South was not, a religious country; that piety and virtue were to be sought for in the camp of Butler, and Blenker, and Joe Hooker, rather than that of Lee or Stonewall Jackson. The truth is exactly the reverse of this. There his, perhaps, been less in the South of that narrow, pharisaic, intolerant Puritanism which distinguished the founders of Massachusetts, and is not yet extinct in New England; but the Southerners have been always an earnest and devoted Christian people, among whom the loathsome doctrines preached so freely and so widely accepted in the North have never found favor; by whom Mormonism and Free Love have been scouted with indignation and disgust: and among whom no man who valued his peace and social position would dare to treat with irreverence the ordinances or the ministers of religion. Even that institution which most provokes the indignation of religious Englishmen, has never been defended in the South save on Christian grounds, and it has been left for the Abolitionists to prostitute the authority of revelation to their peculiar doctrine, and to cry out for "an anti-slavery church, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." No similar blasphemy would have found toleration from any Southern audience. It is not the countrymen of Garrison and Channing, but those of Stonewall Jackson and George Washington, who have the slightest claim on our feelings of Christian sympathy and Christian brotherhood. As the Southern clergy justly remind us, their claim has been only for their own freedom; their demand has been but the legitimate and truly Christian one, that they should be allowed amicably to part from associates with whom it was no longer possible to live in amity under a common government. They have not risen in rebellion against a sovereign claiming rule over them by any title whatever; they have merely expressed their determination to sever a bond which, instead of uniting in friendship States of kindred blood and common feeling, had become to them a hateful and intolerable yoke. They asked only, as the Israelities asked of old, that they should be allowed to "depart in peace;" they strove to the last to secure this end; they offered terms to which no fair exception could be taken; and they drew the sword only when the enemy had already launched an armed force against one of their chief cities, not less in violation of law than of his own plighted faith. Three of the States now included in the Confederacy only withdrew when President Lincoln demanded their assistance for the subjugation of their brethren—when peace was no longer possible, and their only choice lay between a war of conquest and and a war of independence. Not the South, but the North, in despite of every effort to avert a collision, insisted on war, and invoked on their own heads the condemnation of a religion which declares that "they who take the sword shall perish by the sword."

* * And for many months past the avowed object and only hope of the invaders had been one so horrible that no other people would have dared to utter it in words. They have calculated the available population of the South of military age; they have estimated the Southern loss in the numerous victories which have crowned the arms of a people fighting for their country, their altars and their homes; and they have declared that in process of time this loss must exhaust the fighting element of the South—that the flower of her people, the men between eighteen and forty five years of age, must in time be exterminated; and that it is to this result, to be purchased by a still larger sacrifice of life, which it is affirmed that the North can afford, that they look for the final termination of the war and the restoration of the Union! Is this a hope of which any Christian people can hear without shuddering and incredulous disgust? Is a war of which this is the avowed end, one which Christian Powers can allow to go on uninterrupted? Is not the mere avowal of such a purpose—such an expectation—a crime which not merely justifies, but demands, the interference of the civilized world? The deliberate extermination of a whole generation is its only means by which the North hopes to effect the object; and it is expected that we shall sit still. We do not so estimate the policy of England toward a kindred nation, or her duty as a Christian Power to the sufferers and to mankind. And if she should sit still and permit this horrible tragedy to be played out, let it end as it may, how can we help fearing that the blood which has been and will yet be shed will be required, not only at the hands of those who shed it, but also at the hands of those whose tolerance and passive encouragement renders possible this gigantic scheme for the murder of a whole people?

The French Tobacco in Richmond—The Firmness of Secretary Welles.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is writing up Secretary Welles, who is rather in a bad order just now with the New York merchants on account of his inability to catch the Florida and the Alabama. He shows that however imbecile that officer may be on the sea, he is very good ashore, and even succeeds in laying out Seward now and then. The letter says:

The country will not know in how many instances its honor has been sealed from unnecessary concessions to foreign Powers by the firmness of Secretary Welles, until the history of the war shall have been written from official records. In at least two of these instances Mr. Welles has been more successful in combatting the views of the State Department than he was in the Peterhoff case.

The French Minister, the burden of many of whose despatches, as the Yellow Book shows, concerned the tobacco owned by the French Government and stored at Richmond, requested permission to ship it on board vessels to sail directly from the capital; the blockade to be raised at that point for the purpose.

Secretary Seward was willing to grant the favor asked, but was obliged to refer the case to Secretary Welles, whose answer was to the effect that the United States had opened the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, from which the French Government could export its tobacco if it desired, and that the United States would not agree to interfere with its transit to Alexandria or Beaufort for the purpose of shipment to France. He added that it was asking too much of our Government to require it to raise a blockade when nothing but the obstinacy of the rebels prevented the shipment of tobacco. To this reply M. Mercier had no reply to make. To the Spanish Minister Secretary Seward was willing to make a concession, which Secretary Welles steadily refused.

SO MUCH FOR BAD LOOKS.—A man was assaulted and beaten nearly to death in New York, last week, by the mob, for being like Horace Greeley. Verily the arch-negroworshipper must be in bad odour at the North. We have often predicted that he and Seward would be hung to lamp posts, and the prophesy is about to be fulfilled.

To Subscribers.

The following very sensible remarks are taken from the *Countryman*. They express exactly what we would say to our subscribers:

We thank you for your kind feeling and compliment to our journal, and regret that there should have been an interval between your subscription, in which you did not receive the paper. You say you begged us "awful hard" to let you know the expiration of your former subscription, so that you could renew. That is true; you did. And so have many others; but we have never complied with the the request in one single instance, and we never shall. You all don't think how unreasonable your request is. Look at it. We direct our clerk who keeps the mail book, to strike off each name whose subscription expires, without delay, and without exception. Think how inconvenient it would be for us to keep the letters of those who desire their memories jogged, and write each one of them as his subscription expires and pay postage on the letter, after neglecting our business to find out whose money had given out. Which is the more reasonable—for us to do all this for scores and hundreds, or for each individual subscriber to attend to his own case and remember when his subscription expires, or make a memorandum of it which would assist his memory?

Cross marks are resorted to, sometimes, to give warning when subscriptions are about to expire. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, those are disregarded, and nothing makes the subscriber renew, until he misses his paper, after it is actually stopped. The Countryman might now have upon its list hundreds more of subscribers than it has, if it would have departed from its strict rule of sternly striking off every name whose subscription has expired. For these "credit" subscribers we might have gotton pay, or we might not. If we got it at all, it would have been after laying out more time and labor in collecting it, than the whole amount was worth. There is no proper way under heaven to conduct a paper, except upon a strict cash basis, decapitating all subscribers, right and left, without notice and without mercy, who fail to renew in time.

THE FLORIDA AND HER NOBLE COMMANDER, CAPTAIN MAFFITT.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter from Capt. J. N. Maffitt, of the Confederate Steamer Florida, to his children in this place. It is dated "Pernambuco, Brazil, May 13th, 1863." The letter is a model of beauty in expressions of affection for his children; but we have no right to copy that part. The following extracts are of general interest:

"I am very well and very, *very* busy. Last night I saw a gentleman who, ten days ago, dined on board the Alabama with Eugene; he was then very well, and in high spirits, having just received letters from you all, at *home*, by an English Barque.

"I feel happy to tell you that the Florida has been doing a fierce business; up to May 11th she destroyed $9,700.000 of Yankee commerce, and eluded thirteen Federal men-of-war sent to destroy her and the Alabama.

"The Florida and Alabama destroyed ten of the enemy's largest vessels April 22d, within sixty miles of each other, but up to May 13th have not met. Regards to Mr. Hale, and ask him please to mention, (as it may quiet much anxiety,) that up to this date *all* are well on *both* vessels.

"I cannot write what my plans are—the duty is very *terrible* upon one's mental and physical ability; but I am doing all in my power for the benefit of the Confederacy. Dare not write more. I embrace you all, my dear children. May God bless you, and ere long unite us in peace and prosperity."

Fayetteville Observer.

The steamer Gibraltar—formerly the Sumter—had left the Mersey, for Nassau, with a large and well assorted cargo. Since her arrival at Liverpool, the Sumter has undergone a complete overhaul, and her deck timbers have been strengthened. It is generally believed that the Gibraltar, on her arrival at Nassau, will be further strengthened, and eventually resume her old occupation of looking after Union merchantmen.

Dan Collins, of New York, an old States Prison bird, is now Federal Mayor of Portsmouth, Virginia. The viler the tool the more satisfaction to Lincoln.

DIED.

In this town, this morning, at 4 o'clock, JOHN N, only son of Archibald and Laura R. Alderman, aged 11 months.

Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, GEORGE THOMAS SWAIN, of Co. C, 50th N. C. Reg't, aged 21 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Another soldier has gone—another home made desolate, father, mother, sisters and brothers left to mourn for the loved one; we can but lament when one so youthful and bouyant is cut off in our midst, possessed of these sentiments, Tommy has passed away, he has gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returneth. Never again will his slumbers be disturbed by the roar of the cannon or the beat of the drum, he fell gallantly defending his country. In the hearts of his fellow-soldiers and his brothers that is left in the field, he will ever be remembered as a brave youth, and when the blood-stained field of Gettysburg give up their dead, he will arise to glory.

Thou art gone from us dear Tommy,
To him who loved thee best,
With God to dwell in Heaven
And with the sainted to rest.

C. S.*

In Onslow county, on the 18th inst., of dropsy, Mrs. ZILPHA SANDLIN, wife of J. L. Sandlin, in the 27th year of her age.

WILMINGTON MARKET, July 29 h, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand, and scarcely any coming to market. We quote on the hoof at 50 to 60 cents per lb.; for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Small sales at $1 to $1 10 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—$1 75 to $2 25 per lb.

BEESWAX—$1 25 per lb.

CORN—Scarce. Sells at $1 50 to $5 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Is scarce, and in demand. Sells in the small way from the granaries at $5 50 per bushel.

COPPERAS—retails at $1 75 to $2 per lb.

EGGS—$1 10 to $1 25 per dozen.

FLOUR—Has advanced in price, and scarcely any on market. We quote at $50 to $55 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—$9 to $10 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green 60 to 65 cents, and dry $1 50 to $1 60 per lb.

LARD—$1 05 to $1 10 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $4 to $4 50, and upper $5 to $5 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, $9 to $9 60 per gallon by the barrel.

OSNABURGS—$1 45 per yard.

POULTRY—Chickens $1 to $1 50; grown fowls, $2 25 to $2 50 each.

PEAS—$3 to $4 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish sell at $4 to $5 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 18 cents in casks, and 20 cents per lb. in bbls.

SALT—Sound made, $11 to $12, as in quality; and Alum $18 per bushel.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $1 45 to $1 50 per yard, by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$1 80 to $2 per gallon.

TALLOW—$1 25 per per lb.

YARN—$14 to $15 per bunch.

WOOD—Is scarce, and sells by the boat load at $15 to $18 per cord.

FAYETTEVILLE July 27.—Bacon, $1 60 to 1 65 Lard, $1 10. Beef, 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail. Butter, $1 50 to $2 00. Beeswax, $1. Chickens, 75 to $1 50. Coffee, small lots for retail, at $3 00 to 4 50 per lb. Copperas, $1 25 to $1 50. Cotton, 40 to 45. Cotton Yarn, $5 to $15 00 per bunch—Dried Fruit—Apples, 25 to 30; Peaches, 35 to 40 per lb. Eggs 65 per dozen. Extract Logwood, $1 to $3 per lb.—Flour—Family $52 00 to $70 00; Superfine, $50 00 to $60 00. Forage—Fodder, $7 00 per hundred; Hay, $4 00 to $6 00; Shucks, $4 00 to $6 00. Flaxseed, $5 00, per bushel. Grain—Corn, $6 00. Wheat, $8 to $9 00. Rye, $5 00. Oats, $2 25. Peas, cow, $4 50; white $5 50 to $6. Hides—Green, 75, dry, 1 60. Iron—Swedes, 75.—Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper $4 50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey, $20 to $30 per gallon; Apple Brandy, $20; Peach Brandy $20. Molasses—N. O. $10 per gallon. Nails—Retailing at $1 50 per lb. Onions, $6 to $7 per bushel. Potatoes—Irish, new, $4 00 per bushel. Rice 25 cts. by the cask. Sugar $1 75 to $2 at retail. Salt, $12 50 to $00 per bushel. Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb; Toilet, $1 60. Fayetteville Sheetings, 70 to 1 50. Spirits Turpentine $1 to $1 20 per gallon. Tallow $1 25 to 1 50. Wool, $3 to $4.

NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

In Equity.

JOHN HOWARD,
vs
JACOB SMITH, Admr.
FREDERICK H. SMITH, & others.

Bill for conversion of property.

IT APPEARING that Frederick H. Smith and wife Celia Jane, parties defendant in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State, and therefore process cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in some public newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held at Kenansville, on the Fourth Monday of September next; and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Bill, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them. Witness my hand official y, 27th July, 1863.

JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.

July 29, 1863. 44-6t*

STOLEN!

FROM MY HOUSE on Thursday night last, two POCKET BOOKS, containing about two hundred and fifty dollars in money and all my notes. One on George H. Jenkins, payable to George

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CO-FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

The recognition reports from Europe required, as we supposed they would, some confirmation. It would appear that Napoleon did express himself to Mr ROEBUCK as anxious to obtain the co operation of the English Cabinet, in some measures for putting an end to the war now raging in America, and also that he had instructed his Minister in London, Baron GROS, to sound the government of Lord PALMERSTON on the subject, and to request that government to join in a recognition of the Confederacy, if, in their opinion, it would tend to bring about peace, or in any way shorten the duration of the war. We think there are indications going to show that European interference cannot be long postponed, but the present rumour is merely an indication, and not a fact. By itself it really amounts to little or nothing. Before the end of the year may witness some positive action by foreign nations. We see nothing at present leading us to expect such act on as close at hand.

It is not our habit to acknowledge through our columns the numerous letters we are continually receiving, but we think we can well afford to deviate a little from our usual course, in the following, acknowledging at the same time a handsome list of subscribers complying with our terms:

SWANSBORO', July 4th, 1863.

Messrs. Evans & Price—Gentlemen: I have had the pleasure of canvassing this town for the last year, and am glad to say that I have met with success in procuring you a number of subscribers, and at the same time end you a list of names with the cash for your most excellent paper. The list I will send to Swansboro' N. C.

Amusements.

Last week we dropped in at the City Hall where the [illegible] Troupe" have been holding forth for the past three nights. We found quite a large audience present, and every one appeared well pleased with the performances. The Messrs. the well known negro [illegible] troupe, and their jokes, dances, &c., were received with the loudest applause in the house; in fact, the whole performance was of the least pleasing features of which [illegible] Messrs. CHARLEY, and the Excelsior [illegible]. They give another entertainment this evening, and those who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh would do well to attend.

We were pleased to see a good attendance at the Theatre on Saturday evening to witness the play of the "Hunchback." The play was very well pleased with the [illegible] It will be presented for the first time this evening. The drama of the "Conscript and Substitute" and the [illegible] Bridegroom."

We have now to acknowledge the receipt of a keg of most excellent [illegible] from A. B. MCNEILL, of Richmond County, [illegible] Commission Merchants [illegible] for which our thanks are returned. The [illegible] at the time we had just exhausted all the [illegible] on hand. We presume Messrs. [illegible] a large supply of the same sort left for sale.

We still hear a city or two ago, that the telegraph would soon be [illegible] our main line, and the road would [illegible] throughout. Both these things are [illegible] We have to-day Richmond and Petersburg papers in the course of mail.

We trust that the following would be forgotten except by the immediate actors, and we think that in saying so we would very nearly correct, and the public attention will only be attracted by some other raid. John Jones can bear the misfortunes of Wm. Smith with a great deal of fortitude when Smith can return the compliment like unto a [illegible] so John Jones raided on a good [illegible] and vice versa.

Have we any reasons that any point on the Wilmington and Weldon road can be raided upon at almost any time [illegible] to repel the raiders or chase them [illegible] It may be said that we ought to [illegible] suggestion, as it may tend to give the enemy [illegible] him that we have not the requisite force. Now we think that the proper way [illegible] to meet them with just about a sufficient force to cope with him handsomely, or, perhaps preponderate. Newbern or Washington. This thing [illegible] in North Carolina. An effort ought to be made.—*Tarboro Journal*, 24th.

It is a fact in which it must be confessed that [illegible] United States and of the Confederate States [illegible] more it would seem from want of [illegible] from want of inclination or aptitude. No [illegible] or telegraphic accounts put [illegible] can doubt [illegible] anything else than the truth, and [illegible] they deserve nobody—they [illegible] We confess that now we place [illegible] accounts coming from our side than we [illegible] coming from the enemy. If people [illegible] why they can't lie with some [illegible] perfectly. We have evident an unedu[illegible] vulgar corps of liars, who are only [illegible] They are too mean for anything.

Next in the art of lying, New York is away behind [illegible] Why attempted riots there, but they were [illegible] the world. The Federal Government [illegible] stopping the draft, but the [illegible] As soon as they got the [illegible] upon the ground they started it again. The New York Mob was foiled. That mob was composed [illegible] Patricks and Hans, and [illegible] Where if they are tooled. What [illegible] across the transactions of the Government [illegible] Why, that Government will be only the mere [illegible] with the native, ruling Jonathan, who will [illegible] only another evidence that he, Jonathan, [illegible] the smartest nation in all creation." As for Hans, Dennis, Patrick, etc., they will growl for a short, [illegible] the suppression will be applied to their [illegible] when their pockets are empty—they must fight or starve. They will [illegible] and they will fight better than, in [illegible] to fight in such a cause. As [illegible] they will [illegible] trade and make money, while [illegible] to do the fighting, so long will the war go on.

Appeal for the Soldiers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1863.

Editors Journal:—I received a letter from Dr. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., [illegible] attending to the sick and wounded soldiers there. He desires me to state that all contributions received in North Carolina be forwarded to Columbia, and that they will be expended as desired by the contributors. I am sorry not to be able to send [illegible] I have $5 of [illegible] have $5 more [illegible] of Cheraw in the city, $5 from a Minister [illegible] Officer in the Army. When the cask of Limes is received [illegible] most of them will be sent immediately to [illegible] sick and wounded soldiers in the Ward Street Hospital, [illegible] are suffering for refreshments and [illegible] I was astonished to hear from some [illegible] that the citizens here, nor the people [illegible] would not send them vegetables, fruit of [illegible] owing no doubt to the high freight on the Charleston road. [illegible] persons no doubt would send vegetables [illegible] were it not for the freight. No doubt the [illegible] road will permit articles sent to the Wayside and other [illegible] hospitals to come free of freight. If every thing [illegible] is directed to the Hospitals [illegible] to be [illegible] acknowledged in the papers, the [illegible] should not be neglected — [illegible] every person [illegible] and seriously reflect upon this subject, [illegible] not have a clear conscience if every [illegible] would do their duty, there will be but little [illegible] What ingratitude we show when we [illegible] the fortunes of war have cast [illegible] upon. Too much cannot be said in praise of the patriotic soldiers who have sacrificed every comfort for the [illegible] we enjoy.

Many persons are [illegible] big fortunes and hoarding money for [illegible] purposes, while others are losing all. Those outraging the [illegible] of humanity and patriotism by their selfish, [illegible] would [illegible] perish, perhaps, see their folly when it [illegible] late. [illegible] old miser on the ship whose God was with him, [illegible] deck. The ship was sinking, the life-boat [illegible] the captain told him that he would risk saving him and his gold for one half. I will not give any thing, said the miser, I will wait the next boat. When the next boat came up, the ship, miser and all, was gone to be seen no more. The Confederacy stands to day like a sinking ship, with priceless freight. The soldiers are the life boats, and in them only are our own hope for success and safety. If the rich men will give freely to keep the army in good condition, they will aid in saving the priceless freight. If every person was to act like the poor miser, would not our ship of State go down like the sinking ship, miser, gold and all. The Confederacy is made of better men. Our noble people will give to the last.

M. A. BULE.

We copy from the Raleigh *State Journal*, of the 22nd inst., the following well written and well timed address

To Governor Z. B. Vance.

We address a few words most respectfully, to Governor Vance, discarding the use of epithets, and beg his candid attention to them. We opposed his election, preferring a man to whom we were personally unknown, because he was first in the field, and because we desired above all things, to avoid a political contest in the state. Mr. Johnston, like yourself, Governor, was an old political opponent of ours, and therefore was, politically, indifferent to us.—Since your elevation to office we have given you a real support to the best of our ability. We have never been an enemy of yours, and now we profess to be your friend politically and personally. We therefore appeal to you to listen to us for a few moments.

On behalf of the true and loyal Confederates of North Carolina, we would most respectfully call your attention to a recent editorial article in the Standard of the 17th inst.—The whole article is well calculated and was no doubt intended, to do our Confederate cause immense harm, both in our midst and abroad.

No matter what may be the various opinions of our people as to your executive course, of this one thing we are all agreed, that *you* are a true man, faithful to the cause of Southern Independence. But unfortunately, for you, you have been supported by some, whose whole course, since the war began, has been that of *steady* and *real* opposition to Southern independence, which has been none the less real because in a measure concealed and covert.

One of your strongest supporters has been the Editor of the Standard. We know that his support gave you many votes, and we are equally certain that many did not vote for you for no other reason than that you were supported by this same Editor of the Standard. They feared to vote for the man whom such a cunning politician would support although personally they had no objection to *you*—if you were helped by him into power, you were without doubt equally injured by such dangerous association. (You will remember, Governor, you were not elected by a majority of the voters of the State.) On the common ground of men of ordinary personal grandeur you are on an equal balance with the Editor of the Standard. If he "had you alive," he also equally "killed" you in your elevation to the Chief Magistracy of this noble State. You are therefore bound to him by no ties to support him in any course that he may think proper to pursue. But even had you been elected by the sole agency of Mr. Holden, you are not *his* Governor alone, but the Chief Magistrate of the *whole* people of North Carolina.

The people of this State by a large majority, are attached to the Confederate cause, for which their blood and treasure have flowed as freely as water, and they call upon you as their Governor, believing you to be true and loyal, to stand at this present time, between them and the open and defiant *treason* that Mr Holden now so unblushingly proclaims to the world. *It is a burning shame* that North Carolina must, in a row, own such a man as he is. He now manifests himself to be the man that we felt assured he was from the beginning. Never has he given one hearty word of help and encouragement to the Confederate cause—true, he was a member of the Convention of May 20th, 1861, but he was wise enough to know that he must *go* along with the stream or be overwhelmed utterly ruined in all future efforts to restore the power of the United States over this Southern Republic.

We ask you to read that article in the Standard attentively, and we are certain that indignation and surprise will fill your mind.

Sir, the Constitution defines *treason* to be "taking up arms against the Government, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy." As yet he has not taken up arms against the Government; but who can read that editorial with care and say that it does not "give aid and comfort to the enemy?" It is in most entirely calculated to encourage despair in our people. As a whole, it is one continued series of misrepresentations, suppressions of the truth, and deliberate falsehoods. It will cause desertion; it will, in fact, suspend the recent call of our President for more troops, and will make this righteous war for our inexpensive device, and rich dearer than life, to be unpopular with our brave and noble soldiers, and tend to unnerve the arm of many a true man who does not know our true position. Is not this "giving aid and comfort to the enemy?" Is not this treason?

But besides all this, that article will fall into the hands of our enemies for the Standard is their favorite paper of the South, from which they largely quote with great satisfaction as to the *Unionism* of the Old North State. Is not that paper sent to Pact-ins weekly, so that it can be conveniently received by the enemy? From that article will not the enemy most naturally and justly suppose that *Unionism* is on the increase in our State, otherwise such a bitter and bold sentiments of submission and reconstruction would never be tolerated by either you, the Governor, or by the people of North Carolina.

Governor, we detest mob-law or riots of any kind, and we therefore ask you is there no means by which such bold treason can be put down forever? Must it be that our holy cause of freedom shall be ruined by such a Catarine, without any redress on our side? Must our soldiers be depressed, their armor quenched by such treasonable act and comfort to the enemy? Sir, they fight in vain on our bloody battle fields, if at home no power can be exercised sufficient to punish forever those who willingly consent to deceive our enemy to our own cost, that we are ready to give up that noble cause that should be dearer to each of us than life itself.

The Constitution guarantees to the freedom of the press; but it intended that if the press were free it should *not* be licentious, that it should be amenable to all the laws of *Truth, Honor* and *Patriotism*. It cannot be that the Constitution intended that the press should be permitted to overthrow the Constitution itself, together with the liberties it establishes. Therefore there must be some Constitutional means by which such foul treason can be stopped. Sir, we, the loyal Confederates of North Carolina, call upon you to see that this Constitutional means be used immediately; that you urge those whose office it is to suppress this treason, that they delay not a *single day* their momentous duties, on which now hang our lives and liberties.

We have seen but too well the fatal effect that that seditious journal is now having upon too many of our people. In *every* disaffected portion of the state—in *every* house where deserters are secreted and treason talked—there the Standard is taken or sent. The shame and ignominy that journal has brought upon the fair name of this noble State, in the eyes of our sister States, has almost, if it were possible, overshadowed the bright glory that the brave and heroic troops of North Carolina have cast upon her. That article is but the first showing of a *well* and *deep laid* plan to bring the State under the power of Abraham Lincoln—*The people of North Carolina will never consent to such a purpose.* To prevent rebellion and bloodshed in our midst, use every means in your power to stop this treason at once. If there be no constitutional way in which you can stop this mad man in his course, you are bound by your solemn oath that you made before God and the people of this State, to use every means in your power that may arrest from your high position as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, to say this treason. On *you* much depends. You MUST NOW TAKE SOME WELL DEFINED POSITION. You cannot be neutral where the safety and honor of the State are concerned. Mr. Holden knows all this, *and has said so.*

Lend the whole weight of your personal influence, both as Governor and as a man of honor, against such a journal. *Secrecy abears no core for you.*

Mr. Holden hates every man who is his superior, either in power or in social position. At such a time let us all forget party spirit as a thing of the past. You received the noble State into your hands as a *Confederate* state—*Its honor you then warranted.* See to it that no traitor delivers it into the vile slavery of death—that of Yankee thraldom. If you but act with that decision and firmness for which men give you credit, you can crush this serpent of treason at its birth. All the true men of the powerful party of which you are the head will stand nobly by you, and every man of those you have esteemed the opposition will give you his support in every position in which you may be placed. If *you* rebuke not this treason will not our enemy rightly think that the old North State is as a ripe apple, ready to fall into the hands of the "Old Union" again.

Sir, let us remember those memorible words of our recent Chief Justice Ruffin, uttered in the Convention of May, 1861—"Let us no longer talk of being secessionists now, or Union men now, for we are all Secessionists from Yankee tyranny, and all Union men for the Southern Confederacy."

Crush this treason *now*, and the present and rising generation will bless your name. If we are a *united* people we can never be conquered by our foe. But if we kill not this treason in its bud, we shall receive the terrible fate that certainly awaits us. This appeal is made, Governor, with the profoundest anxiety for the safety of our common wealth and with the greatest respect.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The careful student of history will have found that in all the great struggles of nations, however just and right, however *necessary* they may have been, even in those States most famous for the purity and patriotism of their people there has always occurred a greater or less number of instances of disaffection and treason.—We can not expect our own country to prove an exception to this rule, and it does not.

While the whole civilized world is gazing in awe and admiration upon the determined heroism, the rapidly developed resources and the dazzling military successes of a people, who, without a treasury without a navy, without an organized army, entered into a contest of unprecedented magnitude with a nation counting four times its number of fighting men and possessing in full vigor and organization every department necessary to the carrying on of government and the prosecution of war—while the South is furnishing this magnificent spectacle, the lover of his southern home and friend to Constitutional freedom looks with pain and indignation upon the baleful proportions of an ugly deformed young monster begotten by intrigue and of North Carolina parentage! This child was christened "Conservative" by its worthy and venerable father, Holden of the "Standard," but some individuals, rather disposed to suspect and cavil, have chosen to call it *Reconstruction* and others, still, have even dared go so far in their disgust and contempt for this prodigy of unnatrious birth as to apply to it the *soubriquet* of *Back Republican*, as it is understood that its father intends it to play second fiddle to the Lincoln and reward. Your humble correspondent, believing that such is its design, is disposed to consider the last name the most appropriate. If the conduct of the leader of the faction alluded to signifies anything, it signifies nothing less than what that word imports.

Messrs. Editors, bitter words, criminations and re-criminations, are, as a general thing, to be avoided and deprecated in times like these; but when a public man of considerable influence over the weak minded and timid, endeavors to exert that influence against the dearest interests of the community at large, his motives should be unsparingly exposed and rebuked. The fact can be no longer disguised—the unmistakable indications come from under his own hand, if there is any meaning in words—that the editor of the Raleigh "Standard" is not one of us, at heart, in this holy struggle for our rights, our homes and all we hold dear on earth; and his base and wardly counsels are more injurious to our cause than all the articles that ever did or ever will appear in the N. Y. *Tribune*. Ye people of the State, who have unsuspectingly confided in him, turn a deaf ear, before it be too late to the shrewd, though wicked and dangerous, arguments of a man who would engulf a whole people in shame and ruin for his own aggrandizement.

His most zealous labors, ever since the beginning of the troubles that surround us, have been in stirring up the dirty waters of politics, and creating party strife—endeavoring to destroy the harmony and unanimity which were necessary to the success of the cause, in which North Carolina had embarked by the unanimous voice of her legitimate representatives. Mark the fiendish eagerness with which he seems to publish communications from the disaffected, which teem with the vilest submission sentiments. He would counsel the people at home to withdraw their support and countenance from the cause of Constitutional liberty; to re-unite with and take by the hand as *brethren* those who have used these very hands in murdering and plundering their sons and brothers and in violating the persons of their daughters and sisters. He would advise the heroic defenders of Southern homes to stain with undying ignominy the glorious name which has been awarded them by the universal voice of mankind; to tear away the laurels that so proudly adorn them, and to basely retire from a struggle which defends our country from the dominion of a race of beings who have waged a war against us which, for cruelty and baseness, has no parallel even in the annals of savage warfare.

It is said, Messrs. Editors, that *Reconstruction* or something akin to it will be the issue at the Congressional election in November next! Is it time that the people had awakened to the importance, the necessity of giving such traitorous conduct a loud and unqualified condemnation.—It cannot be that those who have gone forth to defend to the death the rights and the honor of the South, and particularly of North Carolina, and whose pride of State even still more strongly nerved their strong arms in the fight can be willing now to see the old State dishonored and a by word and reproach among nations:—that those who have shed their blood or who have seen their comrades fall in the cause of Independence can let all this be in vain! It can not be that the people at home whose dearest relatives and friends have been the victims of the murdering savage hordes of Yankeedom, can consent for all this to be in vain!

No, let it be said that there was only one man in North Carolina base and cowardly enough for this. Let his name sink *alone* in shame and disgrace to *posterity*.

A N. C. SOLDIER.

Magnolia, N. C., July 20, 1863.

[The soldier who wrote this laid on a bed of agony for months between life and death. He does not speak without having a right to speak.—ED. JOURNAL.]

FELLED, while nobly discharging his duty at the head of his company, in the action at Battery Wagner, July 18th 1863, 1st Lieut. GILES W. THOMPSON, Co E 51st Reg't N. C. Troops. He had the respect and confidence of his superior officers and was much beloved by his Company. Another pure and brave officer has fallen at the post of duty.

COMRADE.

The Siege and Fall of Vicksburg.

BY ONE OF THE GARRISON.

On Sunday, the 17th of May, the Confederate army fell back from their position east of Big Black, their breastworks having been stormed by the enemy on that morning, and about eight o'clock on Sunday night reached the city of Vicksburg, where they were immediately re-organized and placed in the following positions: Gen. Smith's division on the extreme left, Maj Gen. Forney in the centre. Maj Gen. Stephenson on the right and Brig Gen. Bowen's division of Missouri and held in reserve. At about two o'clock on Monday afternoon the enemy's skirmishers came in sight and opened fire on our line of works, without doing any damage whatever to the Confederate army; by seven o'clock that night they had placed several batteries in position about three hundred yards from the breast works, but abstained from firing. On Tuesday morning before daylight they opened fire from their batteries, our guns responding immediately and with fine effect, silencing the enemy to shift their batteries several times. At the same time the enemy endeavored to throw a heavy body of sharpshooters, but were prevented by the fire of our men, from so doing. The artillery duel and sharpshooting continued for about three hours, when Gen Pemberton rode up and ordered our men to cease firing, as he desired no artillery duels! In obedience to the order our men ceased firing, and the result was that next morning the enemy, emboldened by our silence, approached our hundred yards nearer than they were before, without any opposition.

On Tuesday the enemy made their first assault on the line of works held by Brigadier General Shoup's Brigade of Louisianians. They marched up in one solid column, our men withholding their fire until the Yankees had approached within thirty yards of the lines, when they opened a terrific volley of musketry. The enemy wavered a moment then marched forward, they were again met by another volley, when they broke and fled under cover of the hills. This was the only attempt made on that day to force our lines, and the attempt was evidently made more with the intention of "feeling" our lines than with any serious idea of storming them. The days intervening from the 19th to the 22d, were spent in one continued bombarding and sharpshooting during the day, in the night they generally ceased firing. On the morning of the 22d the enemy opened a terrific fire with their Parrott guns, and continued it till about eleven o'clock, when the bombardment ceased, and heavy columns of the enemy could be seen forming in line of battle. Our forces were all ready for them and eager for their advance. At about a quarter to twelve the columns of the Yankee army advanced all along the lines in splendid order, and with a loud cheer dashed up to the works. They were gallantly responded to by our brave boys, and the first charge repulsed. On the extreme right of our lines the nature of the ground prevented the enemy from making any heavy attack, but on the right of the centre, the centre, and the left of the centre, the assault was desperately made and gallantly met—but only did our lines break, and that was in Lee's brigade; the enemy gained a temporary footing on the rifle pits, but Lee quickly rallied his men, and after a desperate hand to hand fight drove them out and re-captured the lines. The engagement at the point and the right of the line, held by Brigadier General L. Herbert, was of a terrible nature, the Yankees having thrown their best troops on these works. Five times did they charge, and each time were repulsed.

The last charge on the right of Brigadier General Herbert's lines was made by an Irish regiment, (the 17th Wisconsin) carrying the green flag of Erin. They came at a double quick up the hill, each man in the front rank furnished with a ladder to reach the works. Three times they essayed to plant their ladders, but were prevented by the resolute resistance offered by the consolidated 21st and 23d Louisiana regiments.—At the third charge they came within ten yards of the line, but two volleys of buck shot from the shot guns of our forces compelled them to make a precipitate retreat from the front of our works. At about two o'clock they made their last charge, and were again repulsed, when they retired, and did not attempt any further demonstration that day. The loss of the enemy on that day is estimated, by competent parties, at not less than from 8,000 to 10,000, while our loss was between 800 and 1,000 in killed and wounded. To describe the battle would be an impossibility. The cannonading appeared like one continuous peal of thunder, and the sharp crack of thousands of rifles lent a grandeur to the scene that defies description. Thursday was no doubt the heaviest and most desperate assault on a line of breastworks that has ever been attempted during this war. No higher praise can be given to our troops for repulsing the enemy than the acknowledgment that the Yankees fought with a valor worthy of a better cause, and the frank acknowledgment of Gen Grant that the troops that kept him out of Vicksburg for forty-seven days, on one quarter rations were the bravest men he ever saw, and men that could have kept him out as long as they had provisions. On the 22d we lost some noble men, among whom were Colonel Herrick of the 21st Louisiana, Captain Gomez, of the same regiment, and other gallant and chivalrous Southern men.

From the commencement of the siege to the 26th of May, the Yankees had only fired during the day, but from Tuesday the 26th they kept up one continued fire night and day. The mortars on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg opened fire on the 25th of May, and continued an unceasing fire until the surrender of the city. Each day new batteries were erected, and a larger amount of guns brought to bear upon the town. It is estimated that as many as 6000 mortar shells alone were thrown into Vicksburg every twenty-four hours and on the line in the rear of the city as many as 4,000 per day.

After the grand attack on the 22d of May, the enemy evidently perceived the hopelessness of taking Vicksburg by storm; they then commenced mining our works. To give an idea of why they ventured to mine our lines, we would state that our men, having to obey the order of Gen. Pemberton, did not "waste any ammunition on the enemy," but allowed them to come within fifty yards of our line of breastworks, when they commenced throwing up works and erecting forts; this they were allowed to do without any further molestation than the occasional throwing of a few hand grenades, in many cases the enemy flinging them back to us. From the 22d of May to the 25th of June, no attempt was made of any serious nature, with the exception of the attack by the turreted iron clad gunboat Cincinnati to silence one of our land batteries. The engagement lasted about fifteen minutes, when the Cincinnati commenced sinking, having been pierced several times by the Brook gun known as "Whistling Dick." This was a spirited and exciting engagement, and the result appeared wholly unexpected by the Yankees, as they confidently anticipated the destruction of the battery by their vaunted iron-clad. During the engagement a number of the enemy congregated on the bank of the river opposite Vicksburg, while Sherman with his entire corps rested on their arms waiting for the destruction of the works, when he would "enter Vicksburg without any trouble." As soon as it became evident that the boat was sinking, she was run ashore and set on fire. She now lies a dismantled wreck immediately above the city on the Mississippi shore.

From the commencement of the siege to the 25th of June our loss in officers had been very large: Lt. Col. Rogers, of the 16th Louisiana, and Major Hoadly, of the heavy artillery, killed; Col. Patton, Lieut. Colonel Steever, Col. Marks, Col. Harrison, Brig. Gen. Baldwin, Capt. Bruisle and others wounded, all belonging to the field and staff. Col. Garrott, commanding an Alabama regiment, was killed at the breastworks; also Capt. Emanuel, Chief of Artillery for Herbert's Brigade, and a most promising young officer.

For about five days after the siege commenced the troops were allowed full rations. At the expiration of that time they were gradually reduced to the following amount of food: 4 ounces flour, 4 ounces bacon, 1½ ounces rice, 2 ounces peas (be latter not eatable), and 3 ounces sugar—making a total of 14½ ounces of food per day. From the small number of our forces it took every man to defend the lines, so that the men had no time whatever to rest. Occasionally a company would be permitted to go out to wash their clothes, taking their arms with them, and receiving strict orders at the first sound of musketry to hurry back to their position. Whole companies would lie back of the breastworks for weeks without leaving the line for a moment.

It had been previously known that the enemy were undermining our works, particularly the fort on the immediate left of the Jackson road, and occupied by the Third Louisiana Regiment, of Herbert's brigade. At about half past four or five on Thursday, the 25th of June, a terrific explosition took place, caused by the blowing up of the above mentioned fort. Luckily, most of our forces occupying that line had withdrawn to an inner line of entrenchments, erected by our forces in anticipation of the fort being blown up, so that only a few men were wounded by the explosion. As soon as the fort was destroyed, a column of the enemy advanced, as if with the intention of storming the line, but were met by the Sixth Missouri, under Col. Eugene Erwin. A desperate struggle for mastery now took place.—Col. Erwin was the first to ascend the parapet. As soon as he had mounted, a shot from the enemy's sharpshooters pierced his heart, and he fell dead. He was a grand son of Henry Clay, and one of one of the most ardent supporters of Southern rights. The Sixth Missouri, enraged at his death, and aided by the Third Louisiana, sprung on the dismantled fort, and after a severe combat, drove the enemy from their position.—Our loss on this occasion was heavy being no less than eighty-six killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was estimated between 300 and 400. They were severely punished in their first attempt at "blowing up" our works.

We now have to record an event of a most melancholy nature. On the 27th of June, Brig. Gen. Green, of Missouri, was shot in the neck by a minnie ball.—He lingered for about an hour when he died. He was an aged man, beloved by all who knew him, for his devotion to our cause, his intrepid valor, and his genial and amiable qualities; he was a quiet and unassuming man; the meanest private in his command had free access to his presence, and he was looked upon by his men, not as a General, but a father to brigade. Many noble sons of Missouri have fallen during this war, but none of her martyrs in our war of independence will be spoken of in more glowing terms, or more deserved praise, than "the man" who fell in defence of Vicksburg. His wish was gratified—he lived not to see Vicksburg fall!

During the siege many instances of daring took place. Several times our forces sallied out, taking prisoners. Among them were one Lieut. Col. Cann, of an Illinois regiment, with a good many subaltern officers and privates. On the 22d May the 2d Texas, of Moor's brigade, captured a stand of colors from the enemy in the following manner: The enemy charged up the hill towards our works; as soon as they had arrived about thirty yards from our line of breastworks, the color bearer of the Yankee regiment rushed forward and planted the United States flag on the edge of our works. One of the men of the 2d Texas quickly jumped out of the rifle pit, shot the color bearer, and taking away the flag, returned to our lines. Many other instances of individual heroism occurred during the siege, too numerous to narrate. Our forces, buoyed up with the hope of a speedy relief, determined never to permit the enemy to cross the line of works. Repeated assurances were given to the men that succor would soon arrive. Couriers arriving from Johnston brought most exaggerated reports of the strength of the army under his command—many placing it as high as 80,000 effective men.

While these events were transpiring at the breastworks and in the town, the enemy were not idle on the peninsula opposite. One constant stream of mortar shells was poured into the devoted city, the enemy exhibiting a refinement of cruelty in throwing their shells at the hospitals particularly, aware that the men who were now well and hearty, were perfectly indifferent to the storm of shot and shell poured like hail upon them. They fired into buildings on which the yellow flag waved, killing and wounding several of the inmates.—Whether General Pemberton offered any remonstrance at their doing so has not been ascertained. If he did, no regard was paid to his complaint. The women and children remaining in town suffered severely, no less than three having been killed and twelve wounded during the siege. In spite of which, with all the heroism that characterized the Southern women, those remaining well declared their willingness to run the risk of being killed rather than flee Vicksburg. Among the ladies wounded are Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. C. W. Fetus, Mrs. H. H. Clements, Mrs. Major F. B. Reid, Miss Lucy Rawlins, and Miss Maggie Cook, the most of those ladies being well known in the State of Mississippi. The firing on the city was not marked with the same regularity and precision observed on the front of our breastwork, the mortar shells falling in every direction over the town, as if no particular object was aimed at. After the surrender of the town, the Yankee artillery officers stated that the mortar and Parrott guns opposite the city were manned by fresh troops, and were placed there for a double purpose; first, to annoy us in the city, and to promise themselves in that arm of the service; and gave that as their excuse for our hospitals being struck so often. The enemy's sharpshooters were all splendid shots, and after the first few days of the siege it was a very dangerous thing for any one to look over the breastworks. So accurate did they aim, and in such numbers were they, that a hat placed on a stick and held above the fort for two minutes was pierced by fifteen minie balls.

On the 29th of June, the enemy succeeded in blowing up the same portion of our line again. We lost several men of the 3d Louisiana from the explosion. The enemy, however, made no attempt to charge the works, seeing apparently contented with the occupation of one portion of the ruined fort.

Tremendous cannonading continued during the remaining few days of the siege, with but little damage to the Confederates. The men were all in good spirits, and appeared satisfied to live on the meagre allowance of rations given them, rather than yield the city they had defended gallantly for so long a period. Not a murmur was heard among them—all were inspired with the greatest enthusiasm and devotion to their cause, and the word "surrender" was never broached among them. Five or six days previous to the surrender of the city "mule meat" was tried and found of good quality—the meat being equal to the finest venison, and was liberally eaten by the soldiers and citizens alike.

An attempt was made by our forces to countermine the enemy, but the attempt signally failed—as from the position of the enemy's works they could not be mined.

On Friday morning, the 3d of July, Gen. Pemberton sent out a flag of truce, and a short time afterwards himself and Brigadier General Bowen were seen leaving our lines. As soon as they left the works the men conjectured that the object of his going to Grant in person was to treat for a surrender of the city. There was soon considerable excitement observed among the soldiers, not one of whom favored such a course; the excitement was partially allayed by the statement that Gen. Pemberton had gone to Grant for the purpose of getting his consent to our removing the sick and wounded and the women and children from town. After remaining at Grant's headquarters for about two hours, Gens. Pemberton and Bowen returned. An armistice had been declared till ten o'clock that night. The firing had ceased, and nothing but the voices of soldiers in angry and indignant conversation could be heard.

At half past six on Friday evening a meeting of all the Generals took place at General Pemberton's headquarters, and at ten o'clock a messenger went into the Federal lines with despatches from Pemberton.

On Saturday morning a circular from the Lieut. General commanding announced the surrender of the city, and the terms of capitulation, as follows: The entire force of Confederate troops were to surrender as prisoners of war to the United States army, under General Grant; the whole paroled and sent into our lines; all officers were to retain their arms; all mounted officers to have the privilege of riding out; private property to be respected, and all parties, whether citizens or not, connected in any manner with the army, were to be allowed the privilege of leaving the Federal lines on parole. All ammunition, stores, field artillery and siege guns were to be surrendered to the United States army, as well as all small arms in our possession.

On Saturday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, the men having stacked their arms, marched from the breast works they had stood behind with such heroic valor for nearly two months. Soon after the Yankee army commenced pouring into town—in the space of fifteen minutes the city was crammed with them—and then began a scene of pillaging. Houses and stores were broken open and the contents appropriated by the Yankees. In justice to General Grant, I would say that as soon as complaint was made to him, a guard was placed at the buildings that had been broken open. Soon after entering the city, the stars and stripes were hauled up on the spire of the court house, amid the exulting shouts of the Yankee soldiers, and the deepest feeling of humiliation on the part of the Confederates.

The Confederate army remaining in the city for one week, during which the repeated fights took place on the streets between our men and the Yankees—many of whom were very insulting and full of taunting remarks on the downfall of our Gibraltar.

On Saturday, the 11th July, at about 12 o'clock, the Confederate army, having all been paroled, took up its line of march from Vicksburg, and arrived at Big Black that evening. It was a solemn and imposing departure. Tears were seen coursing the cheeks of many of our troops, and ever and anon the men would turn back to take one last look at the city they had so well and nobly defended. On Tuesday morning the troops commenced arriving at Brandon, where it is anticipated they will remain for a few days.

Thus fell the city of Vicksburg after an obstinate and heroic defence of forty-seven days, forty-two of which the Confederate army had subsisted on one-quarter rations. The city is now in the hands of the invaders, yet its fall adds not one single laurel to their wreath of victory. Starvation succeeded in doing what the Yankee army could never have done, and though the result was a reverse to the Confederate arms, when future historians shall speak of the siege of Vicksburg, the memory of the gallant men who bared their bosoms with unflinching firmness to the storm of shot and shell poured upon them, will shine with a lustre of unsurpassed magnificence. All honor to them! Nobly have they sustained the Southern name, and in their fall robbed the enemy of a single claim of victory.

As a few remarks on certain facts may not be deemed inappropriate, I would state that on the Sunday evening that our army entered Vicksburg there was but fifteen days' rations in the town; for five days the men got full rations, and the remaining forty-two days subsisted on ten days' rations. The question has been asked, "Could not the Commissary of subsistence get the corn to purchase?" He could. Six months ago the planters offered the Government corn from their plantations free of charge, if the authorities would only send and haul it. The reply to the offer was: "If it is hauled into town we will pay for it, but we cannot send for it." The result was, that when the enemy occupied the country west of the Big Black, he found enough corn and bacon to have supplied our army for twelve months. To substantiate my assertion, I would state that among the planters who offered their corn free of charge were Colonel Benson Blake, Dr. J. C. Newman, Colonel Auter, and Dr. P. H. Cook.—All these are men of well known standing in their State.

Let the gentlemen who had the provisioning of Vicksburg come forward and account for the cause of only fifteen days' provisions being in the town. Until they bring forward at once proof that it was no fault of theirs, the people of the Confederate States must hold them from the General Commanding to the Commissary of Subsistence to strict accountability for their shameful and culpable neglect of duty. Before the investment of Vicksburg, had the press called attention to the fact of there being no provisions in the city, and the city been afterwards taken, people would said that the papers had invited the assault by their imprudence, in letting the enemy know of it; and by keeping silent those in authority were allowed to continue their course without anything being said to them.

It has been said that Lieut. Gen. Pemberton stated that he always "believed that a large supply of provisions was stored away in Vicksburg." Believed!—Section 818 of the Army Regulations is worded as follows: "* * * * He (referring to the General Commanding) studies the works and the exterior within the radius of attack and investment, the strength of the garrison, the artillery, munitions of war, subsistence and supplies of all kinds; and takes immediate measures to procure whatever is deficient." In what manner did the Lieut. Gen. Commanding the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana perform these duties laid down in the regulations? Why was it that all during the fall of 1862, when the river from Port Hudson to Vicksburg was in our possession, and boats were trading up and down, not one single boat load of provisions ever arrived? Did the Confederate Government get all the sugar and molasses brought up to Vicksburg? Or is the assertion that certain commissaries and quartermasters were speculating with Government money correct?

Our fortifications were pronounced by the Yankee officers to be the "most miserable" they had ever seen, and it was a matter of great surprise to them that, with fifteen months time, we had not erected works that could defy an army of 200,000 men. The works were so badly made that the damage done to them by the enemy's fire in the day could scarcely be repaired by a large force of men working all night. Our engineers only existed in name; in fact there was not one man among them that understood his duty. The fortifications were so poor that Gen. McPherson, after riding over the line, is said to have exclaimed, "Good Heavens! are these the boasted fortifications of Vicksburg?" It was the rebels alone, and not their works, that kept us out of this town."

The amount of prisoners captured at Vicksburg was about 23 000 altogether. Among them were three Major Generals and nine Brigadier Generals. About ninety pieces of artillery were captured, of which several are unfit for use; forty thousand stand of arms and between thirty-five and forty stand of colors were taken by the enemy. The amount of ammunition surrendered is immense, there being not less than six months' supply stored away in the magazine. There was a useless saving of ammunition during the siege. Had our men been allowed to keep up a fire on the Yankee lines, they could never have approached to within thirty yards of our lines, much less have erected forts that close to us.

Taking a view of the whole campaign, we can only come to the conclusion that Gen. Pemberton was outgeneraled in the most glaring manner by Gen. Grant. The neglect to reinforce Gen. Bowen at Grand Gulf; the battle at Baker's Creek, where our army slept the night previous within forty yards of the enemy without knowing they were there; and the day of the battle when nearly the whole of our artillery was captured without firing a shell; the battle of Big Black, and the retreat into Vicksburg, was sufficient proof of Gen Pemberton's incompetency. A great deal has been said of his "gallant defence." This is simply ridiculous. Had the soldiers been solely under the command of that General, the city of Vicksburg would have been evacuated the Sunday night that our forces fell back into the town.

The men had not the slightest confidence in General Pemberton, and since the surrender of Vicksburg express their determination of deserting rather than serve under Pemberton after they are exchanged. The very Major Generals and Brigadier Generals have got the poorest opinion of General Pemberton's capacity; and of his unpopularity General Pemberton is well aware. It is not correct to hastily pass judgment upon the merits or demerits of military men, but in a case of this kind, when there are so many proofs of incapacity, it is the duty of a free people to demand that such men be removed from command, and competent men placed in their stead.